The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,039.—VOL. LXII. MONDAY JULY 25, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY 1869

BIRTHS.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. GEORGE TUNKS, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Crown-street, Ultimo, the wife of MATTHEW HARRIS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, Willoughby, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY FREEMAN, of the Oriental Bank, eldest son of Mr. W. Freeman, Darlinghurst, to ELIZABETH GERTRUDE, third daughter of Mr. EDWARD GODDARD, Montrose, St. Leonards.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, at Willow Cottage, Upper Paddington, EMILIA, daughter of the late THOMAS LEE, attorney, of Charlton, near Blackheath, England, and sister of Mrs. West, of Westbourne, Woollahra.

On the 22nd instant, at his residence, River View Cottage, Burwood, JOHN HENRY LINDEN, Esq., after a short and painful illness, aged 41; the beloved brother of Mrs. Hugh George Fraser, and only son of the late Henry Linden, Esq.

On the 24th instant, at 68, Bathurst-street, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. B. Armstrong, MARY, relict of the late Mr. THOMAS IREDALE, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, and mother of Messrs. Launcelot and Robert Iredale, in the 81st year of her age. Deeply regretted by all who knew her.

On the 24th instant, at his residence, No. 89, Clarence-street, PHILIP CHAMBERLAIN, dealer, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving a wife and four children to lament their loss. Aged 58 years. Melbourne papers please copy.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

Under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service, carrying the European and American mails, and leaving Sydney on the ... of each month at 4 p.m.

The splendid English and American Steamships—

A1 S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE ......1500 tons
" WONGA WONGA ....1550 "
" AJAX ....2000 "
" JOHN L. STEPHEN ....2500 "

Time occupied to San Francisco..............31 days
" from San Francisco to Liverpool..16 "

Total, about ....47 "

Parties proceeding to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other part of Europe, should avail themselves of this route, which is admitted to be a perfect pleasure trip. Two months are allowed for transit by rail through America—the scenery being among the grandest in the world. Invalids need have no hesitation in taking this route, which is through calm seas and fine climates—the greatest comfort can be relied on both by sea and rail. Experienced surgeons accompany the steamers.

The line, being now permanently established, and all connections arranged, can be fully relied on, and through passages can be secured at the following rates:—

To or from	San Francisco.	New York.	Liverpool.
1st class ..	£40 0 0	£63 0 0	£76 10 0
2nd class ..	30 0 0	48 0 0	56 0 0
3rd class ..	20 0 0	33 0 0	38 0 0

With a reduction of 10 per cent. for return tickets.

Early application is necessary, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken, to secure comfort.

For further particulars in regard to passages and freights apply at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf; or to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO and OVERLAND to ENGLAND.—The s. s. WONGA WONGA, John Stewart, commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. Immediate application is necessary to secure berths. Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, Grafton Wharf.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Clarence Town on Tuesday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.
TO AUCKLAND.—Auckland, on or about 30th instant.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy to-night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Monday, at 4.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, this afternoon, Monday, at 4. (See special advertisement.)
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 5th August.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the detention of the s.s. Havilah at Maryborough, in consequence of the late floods, the
BLACK SWAN
will be dispatched THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 4, for
MARYBOROUGH.
For particulars of freight or passage, apply to the Traffic Manager.
F. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, 48 hours after arrival.
For the MACLEAY RIVER via PORT MACQUARIE.—The DIAMANTINA, 48 hours after arrival.
For the MANNING RIVER direct.—The FIRE KING, on TUESDAY, at noon (if arrived).
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S steamship NEW ENGLAND for GRAFTON, via Newcastle, on TUESDAY, at 9 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND.
The regular trading steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
W. Rouse, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., for
BRISBANE,
MARYBOROUGH,
GLADSTONE, and
ROCKHAMPTON,
taking passengers and cargo at
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

FARES:			
To Brisbane.			
Saloon	..	..	£4 0 0
Steerage	..	..	1 10 0
To Maryborough.			
Saloon	..	..	£5 0 0
Steerage	..	..	2 10 0
To Gladstone.			
Saloon	..	..	£5 10 0
Steerage	..	..	2 17 6
To Rockhampton.			
Saloon	..	..	£6 0 0
Steerage	..	..	3 0 0

The saloon is amidships.
A stewardess is appointed to attend in the ladies' saloon.
A liberal table is provided, and every attention paid to the comforts of passengers.
The attention of steerage passengers is called to the superior accommodation provided for them.
A separate cabin for females and children.
For all particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
3, Bridge-street.

S. S. BLACKBIRD.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—In consequence of the inclement state of the weather, the date of sailing of the abovenamed vessel is unavoidably POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 31, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—S. S. YOU YANGS, THIS DAY, Monday, July 25th, at 5 p.m. Fares: Saloon, 10s; steerage, 5s.
Melbourne Steamship Company, Strath's Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, [illegible]
Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, [illegible]
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, [illegible]
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, [illegible] p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, [illegible]

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.

CHEAPEST EXCURSIONS.

FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
Children, saloon return, [illegible]
From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, [illegible]
From Parramatta, 6·50, 9, 11, 1, [illegible]
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, [illegible] Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco, &c.
At about HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
Omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey passengers to and from the steamers [illegible] Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves
Queen's Wharf, 10.15, [illegible]
Woolloomooloo, 10.40, [illegible]
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, [illegible]
Fares—1s each way; children, 6d.
THOMAS HESELTON.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
TARARUA,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 27th July, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The fast and favourite steamship
HERO,
765 tons register, 300 horse-power, will leave the Grafton Wharf, for the above port, THIS DAY, Monday, 25th instant, at 4 p.m.
Fares—Saloon, £4; steerage, £1 10s.
For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS,
THURSDAY, July 28th, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The AGNES ROSE
will sail on the 28th instant.
Has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers. Apply on board, to Captain PURVES; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON. the A 1 clipper ship CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, 1079 tons register, Robert Murray, commander, having a large portion of her dead weight and wool engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
12th July, 1870.

FOR LONDON.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship KOSCIUSKO, 1192 tons register, J. Ross, commander, being a full ship, will sail in a few days. Has superior saloon accommodation, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR TIMOR, KOEPANG.—The fine barque CYRUS will sail for TIMOR, Koepang, on or about TUESDAY next. Excellent accommodation for passengers. Can take light freight.
ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The S. S. WONGA WONGA will be dispatched on the 30th instant. Special accommodation for families this trip. Early application is necessary.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consulate, Grafton Wharf.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, direct.—The fine stock ship SUSAN, J. W. Hughes, master, is fast filling up engagements, and will be dispatched on or about 3rd August. Captain Hughes' success in the New Zealand trade entitles him to support of shippers. Early application is necessary to ensure space.
For all particulars of freight or passage, apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, John Lake, master, so well and favourably known, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, the 1st August next.
To shippers and passengers the Young Australian offers special advantages, having made the last passage from Sydney to Ovalau and back, including detention, in forty-two days, the quickest on record.
The accommodation for passengers is superior to that of any vessel in this trade.
For freight or passage, for which early application is necessary (a large portion of freight and a number of berths being already engaged). Apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street; or
E. VICKERY, Pitt-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The regular trader METEOR, 279 tons, G. Browning, master, is now receiving cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail on the 1st August.
Passengers may depend upon the punctuality of this vessel, and the cabin accommodation is superior to any other in the trade.
For freight or passage early application is necessary.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.
The regular trader barque FRUITER, Thomas Stevens, master, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

HANNAH BROOMFIELD, for FIJI, FRIENDLY, and NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—Is unavoidably detained till TO-MORROW, when she will positively proceed to sea. Has still room for a few tons of freight, for which, or passage, apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; to B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street; or
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR FIJI ISLANDS direct.—Clipper schooner JOHN ANDREWS will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board at Smith's Wharf.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS. FOR AUCKLAND.
CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 1st August, now fast loading
KATE, Captain Cooper, 16th August
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st September.
Goods received for this line, FREE OF WHARFAGE, at PATENT SLIP WHARF.
For all particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LYTTELTON direct.—The A1 barque JOLIBA, F. J. Bowton, master, will sail in a few days. For light freight or passage, apply on board, or to BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents.
123, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner SARAH ANN, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND, PORT MACKAY, and CLEVELAND BAY.—The clipper schooner MAY QUEEN (hourly expected) will sail seven days after arrival.
For freight, passage, and all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner FOX, D. Howell, commander, sails in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LAUNCESTON, the clipper schooner DON. For freight apply to C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-street.

SHELLHARBOUR.—Dairymaid, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

FOR NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. J. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP COMMISSARY, from London.—CONSIGNEES of goods by the above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once. [illegible] Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be [illegible], landed, and stored [illegible] risk and [illegible] and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders of delivery obtained, before the goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP KOSCIUSKO, for London.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR Freight or Charter, the clipper schooner Leonidas. Apply Captain R. Shealer, board, Market-Wf.

FOR SALE, the fine copper-fastened Paddle-wheel steamer KANGAROO, 52 tons register, 40 horse-power.
Length, 94 feet; breadth, 15 feet; depth, 6½ feet. Is admirably adapted for a tug-boat, and is ready for immediate service.
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MITCHELL'S CREEK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the first Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 25th July current, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ended on the 30th June last; for the Election of a Director in the room of John Alger, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election, and is the only shareholder who has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate; also for the election of an Auditor in the room of J. Meyerfeld, Esq., who is eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
J. C. H. BAASS, Legal Manager.
227, George-street,
Sydney, 2nd July, 1870.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 25th day of July instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors, for the half-year ended the 30th day of June last, and further to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
F. W. BINNEY, Secretary.
Sydney, July 6th, 1870.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Office, King-street, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 11 a.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half-year, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in terms of the deed of settlement.
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.
July 12th, 1870.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the ninth Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 251, George-street, on FRIDAY, 29th July current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ended on 30th June last; electing an Auditor in the room of JAMES MOREY, Esq., who is disqualified; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
JOHN MAC DONALD, Jun., Secretary.
251, George-street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventeenth Half-Yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, 1, and 3, Exchange, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1870; to elect a Director in the place of The Honorable George Allen, M.L.C., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors in the room of John Dawson and George Durham, Esqs., who retire by effluxion of time, but are also eligible for re-election;—and to transact such other business as may be brought before them, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
JAMES SHOOBERT,
Secretary and Agent.

The Honorable George Allen, M.L.C., a duly qualified Shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for re-election to the office of Director.

Bulli Coal Mining Company's Offices,
1, and 3, Exchange, Sydney,
5th July, 1870.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING CO.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifteenth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July current, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th June, 1870, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.
Sydney, 12th July, 1870.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly MEETING of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the Head Banking-house of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of July current, at noon precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ended 30th June; to elect a Director in the room of John Brewster, Esq., who retires by rotation, he being eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.
N.B.—Candidates for the office of Director are required by the LIV. clause of the Deed of Settlement to leave notice, in writing, at the Head Banking-house of the Company, of their intention to become candidates for such office, fourteen days, at the least, previous to such election, exclusive of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
It is hereby intimated that JOHN BREWSTER, Esq., a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for the vacant office of Director in this Bank.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 13th July, 1870.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING, Gibson's Rooms, opposite School of Arts, THIS DAY, 1 to 2 o'clock.

PALMER-STREET CHURCH.—A Public TEA MEETING will be held in the above church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock. Addresses from Rev. Messrs. Hibberd, Lewers, Piddington, Allen, Muir, Nairn, and M'Gibbon. Tickets for the Tea, 1s 6d each.

UNITED TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street.—Public Discussion every Monday night, at half-past 7. Subject, this evening,—"What is true religion?" Ladies are respectfully invited. W. YOUNG, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a Lady's long Gold EARRING. A handsome reward at 161, Woolloomooloo-street.

LOST, a POODLE DOG. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to 48, Fitzroy-street, off Botany Road.

LOST, Retriever PUP, liver colour. Reward. Commercial Mills, next Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-st. S.

LOST, a long colonial gold EARRING, grapes and leaves. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning the same at 65, Botany Road, next door but one to Emu Inn, off Parramatta-street.

LOST, on the Randwick Road, lady's Leather BAG, containing portraits and boots. Reward. C. Kidman.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from Ashfield, two Strawberry COWS. A. HORDERN, Ashfield.

FOUND, a BAG containing Tools. The owner may have them by giving a description and paying expense of advertisement. JOHNSON'S Cooperage, Circular Quay.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MRS. GREEN, who formerly served in a confectioner's shop, is requested to CALL at once, at 636, Brickfield-hill.

MEETINGS.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN, KENT-STREET.—The Second Annual MEETING of this institution will take place at the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY, July 26th, 1870. His Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. Canon Stephen, W. Kelynack, A. B. Davis, and by Messrs. W. J. Foster, Hon. J. B. Wilson, and other ministers and gentlemen. Chair to be taken at 7.30. Contributors and subscribers are specially invited.
W. DAY, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE.—The Annual MEETING will be held THIS DAY, [the 25th instant, at the Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m. His Excellency the Earl of Belmore has kindly consented to preside. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Steel, the Rev. J. Graham, Rev. W. Kelynack, Rev. R. Lewers, and other speakers.
The following alterations in the rules will be proposed:—"That the words, 'any three of whom shall form a quorum,' be added after the word meeting, in the third line of the third rule; and 'That the words, "being members or," be inserted after the word "ladies" in the first line of the sixth rule clause 3.'"
WILLIAM CRANE, Hon. Secretary.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 27th instant,
The Right Honorable the EARL OF BELMORE will preside.
GEORGE F. WISE,
Honorary Secretary.

MASONIC.—Royal Arch.—Regular Convocation, Zetland Chapter of Australia, 390, this evg., 7.30.

MASONIC.—Regular Convocation, Sydney Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 25, E.C., Wednesday evg., 7.30.

MASONIC.—Australian Lodge of Harmony, 556.—Instruction Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7.30.

NO. 146, ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY.—Monthly MEETING at the Chapel, Kent-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th, at 7 sharp. By order of the R.W.M. W. P. WHITE, Registrar.

MASONIC BALL.—A MEETING of the General Committee (which includes all W.M.s. and Wardens of Lodges under the Three Constitutions) will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, at the Masonic Hall (front room, ground floor), at 8 sharp. By order of the Provisional Committee.

MASONIC.—Lodge Woolloomooloo, S. C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, half-past 7.

L. O. INSTITUTION.—A MEETING of the Ball Committee will take place at the STANDARD Office, at 7.30 p.m. sharp. W. H. DAVIES } Joint
JAMES M'NIELLY. } Secretaries.

L. O. L., No. 17.—Purple Meeting Thursday, 28th, 7 p.m., Masonic Hall. By order of the W. M.

L. O. L., No. 22.—Monthly MEETING, This Evening, half-past 7. Business important. D. Peters, sec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Mr. ROBERT THOMSON, late Actuary, left the service on the 5th July, and has NO FURTHER CONNECTION with this Association.
By order of the Board,
A. H. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms—61, Elizabeth-street North.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DAWSON AND COMPANY,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
AUCTIONEERS, PRODUCE and STOCK SALESMEN, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney,
are prepared to undertake the sale of SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, &c., and to transact every description of business pertaining to STATIONS and STOCK. They also undertake the sale of Station Produce, House and Landed Properties.
SALE YARDS.—For Cattle, Sheep, &c., HOMEBUSH; for Horses, &c., CAMPERDOWN.
PADDOCKS for the accommodation of stock at HOMEBUSH. No charge for AGISTMENT OF STOCK SENT FOR UNRESERVED SALE.
SALE DAYS FOR HORSES at the Pitt-street Yards.—Every day (except Saturday), commencing at 11 o'clock; and at Camperdown as may be required.
GENERAL SALE DAY for Lambs, Calves, &c., Thursday, at the Yards, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.
The undersigned are prepared to receive consignments of the above, and to make liberal advances thereon.
DAWSON and CO., 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, Stock and Station Agents and Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Messrs. HARDY, BROTHERS beg to inform heads of families and the public generally that in addition to their extensive Furnishing and Brokerage Business they are now prepared to conduct Out-door Auction Sales of Household Furniture, General Merchandise, and every description of Property entrusted to them for Sale; having engaged the services of Mr. G. F. Baker (for eight years auctioneer and salesman for Messrs. A. Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street), who will conduct the auction sales and out-door business.
Advances made to the extent of two-thirds of the market value of all kinds of property entrusted to them for immediate sale.
Account sales rendered and all moneys paid immediately after the sales are effected.
HARDY, BROTHERS,
Auctioneers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as Millers, under the name style or firm of J. and J. HAYES and COMPANY, at Goulburn, has, THIS DAY, been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. SOLOMON EMANUEL, who will pay all debts due by the firm, and to whom all accounts are to be paid.
Dated this twentieth day of July, 1870.
S. EMANUEL.
J. HAYES.
J. S. HAYES.
Witness—JOHN THO. GANNON, solicitor, Goulburn.

PARTNERSHIP-NOTICE.
Mr. BERNARD LEVI having retired from the firm of BERENS, LEVI, and SELIGMANN, the business will be carried on as heretofore by the continuing partners, under the style of
BERENS and SELIGMANN,
Who will pay all debts owing by, and receive all money due to, the late firm of Berens Levi and Seligmann.
BERENS and SELIGMANN,
Wholesale Jewellers and General Importers.
95, York-street. Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

THE BLACKWALL WOOL STORES, Circular Quay.
NOTICE.—The undersigned, having THIS DAY taken over the above Stores from Messrs. Read and Co., begs to inform the public that he intends carrying on the business as heretofore, and respectfully solicits the support of all those interested in the shipment of Wool and other Produce.
EDWARD FLOOD.
July 7th, 1870.

NOTICE. NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist,
begs to inform his patients
that he has
REMOVED
to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The public are informed that the elegant household furniture, silver plate, Collard and Collard pianoforte, and other effects of B. Levi, Esq., are on view, THIS DAY, at his residence, No. 154, Alberto-terrace, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Catalogues are now ready, and may be obtained at the Auctioneers' Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
NOTICE.
The READING-ROOM will be closed THIS DAY for repairs (open at 7 p.m. in the Hall).
The ENGLISH GRAMMAR Class will meet this and each MONDAY instead of Friday Evening.
WRITING and ARITHMETIC Class on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

EMIGRATION, V. WANT OF EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
In reference to a letter that appeared in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of the 2nd of July, from the Secretary of the Operative Bricklayers' Society, condemning certain circulars bearing the above heading, which emanated from the Eight-Hour League,—We, the Members of the League, have received a Copy of the following Resolutions, which were carried at a Special Meeting of the Bricklayers' Society, convened for the purpose of considering the letter in question:—1st Resolution,—"That the Secretary of the Operative Bricklayers' Society's letter to the HERALD be confirmed." This motion was lost; and the following amendment was carried:—2nd,—"That the Secretary's letter to the HERALD be condemned."
JOHN RICHARDSON, Secretary pro tem.
Eight-Hour League, July 22nd, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.
ARREARS OF RATES.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all parties whose rates are in arrear on MONDAY, August 1st. No further notice will be given.
WALTER BRADLEY, Mayor.
July 16, 1870.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.—The situation of clerk advertised for in the HERALD of the 19th instant has been filled. Box 48, Post Office.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—NOTICE.—Temporary Municipal Council Chambers in George-street midway between Wells and Redfern streets.
W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS of MERCHANDISE to the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
To save additional duty at port of landing, it is necessary that invoices of all goods, wares, and merchandise should be accompanied by consular certificate of value.
Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, H. H. M. Consul, 3, Gresham-street.

NOTICE.—The late firm of William Smee and Sons being dissolved, and letters so directed liable to be returned:
JOHN HENRY SMEE AND CO.
urgently request that letters and orders may be addressed IN FULL to their Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, 20, Finsbury-pavement (Moorgate terminus); or to their old established manufactory, 73, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, London. The books of the late firm for fifty years past are preserved, so that any previous order can be referred to.

W. FOY, of Hunter-street (on account of removal), requests all those persons who have left goods to repair to call for them at once, or they will be sold at the Sale.

NOTICE.—The Business in Market-street has no connection with myself or father, and the proprietor is not justified in continuing it as
SWYNY and SON.

IF the person who took away the proof of lithographic DRAWING from the Printing Office of Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., in the absence of the overseer, on Saturday afternoon, does not at once return the same, he will be prosecuted for theft.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE and SOUP KITCHEN, 535, Kent-street South.
During the year ending June 30th, 1870, Contributions in Kind have been received from the undermentioned, and are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee:—

BREAD, &c.		
Allen, Mr. J.	Hardman, Bros.	Patrick, Mr. R.
Bonser, Mr. R.	Hamilton, Mr. J.	Preacher, Mr. J.
Carroll, Mr. J.	Hoffman, Mr. F.	Pritchard, Mr. W.
Carmichael, Mr. J.	Hohnan, Mr. C.	Smail, Mr. A.
Cripps, Mr. T.	Hough, Mr. H.	Shadler, Mr. A.
Dingle, Mr. J.	Krauss, Mr. L.	Shields, Mr. R.
Doran, Mr. J.	Kidd and Kelly	Semkin, Mr. J. C.
Dowdall and Moore	Lovely, Mr. J.	Turck, Mr. J.
Godfrey, Mr.	Mitchell, Mr. J.	Uebel, Mr. C.
Greig, Mr. P.	Mitchelson, Mr. T.	Verdau, Mr. J.
Gaffney, Mr. B.	Nixon, Mr. R.	Whitlaw, Mr. P.
Hardie and Mitchell	Newton, Mr. A.	Wright, Mr. C.
	O'Hear, Mr. J.	
POTATOES, CORN, HAY, &c.		
Beer, Mr. W.	Dalton, Mr. W.	M'Hugh, Bros.
Bird, Mr. J.	Duffin, Mr. J.	Nipper and Seo
Bond, Mr. C. B.	Duncan, Mr.	Pope, Mr. J.
Brown, Mr. D.	Flanagan and Co.	Phillips, Mr. W.
Brown, Mr. J.	Hardy, Mr. R.	Priestly, Mr. S.
Blow and Walsh	Humby, Mr. J.	Priestly, Mr. H.
Campbell, Mr. J.	James, Mr. P.	Rawlings, Mr. B.
Campbell, Mr. R.	Langley, Mr. R.	Tinsley, Mr. E.
Clarke, Mr. H.	Law, Mr. G.	Veseys, Mr. R.
Clarke, Mr. J.	Law, Somner, and Co.	Webb and Booth
Coulter, Mr. G.		Wells, Mr. G.
Corless, Mr.	Lowther, Mr. W.	
Cutler, Bros.	Martin, Mr. W.	
GROCERIES, &c.		
Allen, Brothers	Hanks, Mr. J. G.	Mulcahy, Mr. P.
Bent, Mr. C.	Harrison and Attwood	Peate & Harcourt
Barron and Austin		Pedlow, Macgurren, and Co.
Bennett, Brothers	Hicks, Mr. D.	
Bradley, Newton, and Lamb	Hurst and Co.	Sherwin, Mr. J.
	Jay, Mr. R.	Sippell, Brothers
Burrows and Barnard	James, Mr. W.	Sutton, Mr. A. W.
	Keele and Co.	Stubbs and Co.
Bardsley, Mr. J.	Love, Mr. W.	Smyth and Wells
Crocker, Mr. N. J.	Love, Mr. J. R.	Sugar Company
Dykes, Mr. J.	Macdonald, Smith and Co.	Thame & Walker
Fairfax, A. and Co.		Ventors and Frost
Ficinus, Mr.	Moyes, Mr. J.	Ward, Mr. H.
Godfrey, Mr. J.	Macgregor, Mr. J.	
Griffith, Mr. G.	Miller & Thompson	
FLOUR, MEAL, &c.		
Barker and Co.	Hill, Mr. W. R.	Pemell, Mr. J.
Breillat, T. C., and Co.	Kendall, Mr. L.	Sims, Mr. R.
	Luker, Mr. G.	Wearne, Mr. J.
MEAT, &c.		
Andreas, Mr. P.	Giffin, Mr. J.	Speer, Mr. W.
Arscott, Mr. C.	Hambly, Mr. T.	Scard, Mr. J.
Baird, Mr. W.	Hulle, Mr. F.	Shying, Mr.
Bell, Mr. H.	Hampton, Mr.	Taylor, Brothers
Bowd, Mr. T.	Jenkins, Mr. R.	Turner, Mr.
Clark, Mr. H.	Jobson, Mr. J.	Whatmore, Mr.
Claydon, Mr. T.	Levy, Mr. H.	Wickham, Mr. E.
Delohery, Mr. J.	Moodie, Mr. D. T.	Woolfe, Mr. H.
Elliott, Mr. T.	M'Namara, Mr. J.	Weir, Mr. W.
Enfield, Mr. J.	Playfair, Mr. T.	Watson, Mr. J.
Florence, Mr G. B.	Sharpe, Mr. G.	Walsh, Mr. J.
SUNDRY PROVISIONS, &c.		
Clark, Mr. J.	Compagnoni, H.	Makin, Mr. M.
WOOD, COAL, &c.		
Ashlin, Mr. S.	Elliott and Co.	Russell, P. N. and Co.
Briggs, Mr. W.	Ebsworth, O. B., and Co.	
Byrnes, Mr. B.		Shoobert, Mr. J.
Chadwick and Co.	Henderson and McMahon	Whittell and Co.
Cuthbert, Mr. J.		Whitechurch & Co.
Dearin, Mr. T. B.	Ritchie and Co.	Wilson, Mr. D.
BLANKETS, &c.		
Newton and Co.	Rush & Rousseau	Young and Lark.
Plummer, Mr. J. G.	Thompson & Giles	
CLOTHING, &c.		
Callaghan & Son	Greenhill, Mr. S.	Priddy, Mr. C. F.
Daly, Mr. W.	Lewis, Mr. S. H.	Palmer, Mr. W.
Ellison, Mr. A.		
IRONMONGERY, FITTINGS, &c.		
Brown and Co.	Felton and Co.	M'Farlane, Mr. D.
Bubb and Son	Hurley and Co.	M'Mahon, Mr. M.
Constable & Turner	Holdsworth & Co.	Watson, Mr. R.
Crawford, Mr. W.	Keep, Mr. J.	Wearne, Mr. T.
Eastway and Sons	Lassetter and Co.	Zollner and Co.
Friend and Co.	Mackintosh, Mr. J.	
FURNITURE, &c.		
Coates, Mrs. T. R.	Pitt, Mr. C.	Tremain, Mr. R.
MATERIALS, PAINTING, &c.		
Beaumont & Son	Fowler, W., & Co.	Renny, Mr. W.
Chapman and Co.	Murphy, Mr. J.	Wright, Mr. J.
Field, Mr. T.		
TIMBER, &c.		
Booth, Mr. J.	Goodlet & Smith	Seamer and Robertson
Beaumont & Waller	Prince and Ogg	
Cuthbert, Mr. J.	Rolfe, Mr. W. H.	Thompson & Giles.
HARNESS, LEATHER, SHOEING, &c.		
Brush, Mr. J.	Pottie, Mr. J.	Robertson, Mr. J.
Goodwin, Mr A. G.	Rofe, Mr. A.	
PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c.		
Bone, Mr. R.	Douglass, Mr. A.	Mason, Mr. E.
Cooke, Mr. W. A.	Edwards, Mr. F. L.	Maddock, Mr. J.
Cook, Joseph, and Co.	Ferguson, Mr. J.	Reading and Co.
	Greville and Co.	Sands, Mr. J.
Cowan and Co.	Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.	White, Mr. F.
Cunninghame, Mr.		
PLANTS, SEEDS, &c.		
Baptist and Son	Law, Somner, and Co.	Wilson, Mr. C.
MEDICINES.		
Pratt, Mr. W.		Senior, Mr. F.
SUNDRIES.		
Myers and Solomon		Wiley, W. and Son

Should the name of any contributor or subscriber have been omitted, an intimation to the Manager, Mr. H. B. LEE, 535, Kent-street, will be deemed a favour.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALEXANDER L. ELPHINSTON, Builder, &c. 197, Parramatta-street, opposite the Sugar Works.

ASTROLOGY and Future Events revealed. Mons. Sibley, 108, Eliz.-st., between King and Hunter sts.

ASTROLOGY.—Future revealed, planet ruled, 1s, by letter 14 penny stamps. C. EDWARDS, 6, Bridge-st.

ALLAN A. MARSHALL and CO., Brassfounders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, and Gasfitters, Manufacturers and Importers. Bon-Accord Works, 8, Macquarie-place.

A CARD.—French Gloves, Boots, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

COPPER WORK of every description manufactured. Sheet Copper on SALE. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

DR. HARTMANN, Homœopathic Physician, registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales, has REMOVED to 126, Phillip-street.

FRENCH Paper MODELS of Walking Costumes, Mantles, Tunics, Trains, &c. Miss Hayes, 157, Elizabeth-st.

HAROLD BREES, Architect and Surveyor, 19, Hunter-st. Estab. 1860.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

LOVEDAY and BUIST, Pianoforte Tuners, Repairers, &c. W. Maddock, bookseller, 383, George-street.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Crown-street, Surry Hills.—Mrs. Frost receives a limited number of boarders and day pupils.

REMOVAL.—Dr. EICHLER, to his new premises, Bridge-street, opposite Colonial Secretary's Office.

REMOVAL.—J. B. EASTON, Dentist, removed to 181, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

SAMUEL E. LEES, Metropolitan Printing Office, 174, Pitt-street, four doors north of King-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, (227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.) ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The Business of this Establishment is being carried on as usual, on behalf of the widow of the late proprietor, Mr. JOHN BELL.

SATURDAY'S Auction Sale.—Goods received daily. Cash advanced. J. B. North and Co., George-street.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

W. JACKSON AND CO. (late Davies and Jackson), Stock, Station, Estate, and General Commission Agents, East-street, Rockhampton.

A CARD.—J. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 287, George-st., op. Hunter-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 7s 6d per doz.—S. E. EARL, 612, George-st., Brickfield-hill. Open This Day.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER, 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

W. BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, Portrait Painter in crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.—J. DAVIS'S, 477, George-st., 3 doors from Bathurst-st., late Pitt-st.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

CHATFIELD and SON, 69, Pitt-street.—Debenture and Share Stock purchased or disposed of.
WANTED, Queensland Treasury Bills.

SHARES.—Bank, Insurance, Steam, and other Shares
DEBENTURES of Government and local companies
TREASURY BILLS of Colonial Governments
OBTAINED or DISPOSED OF at current market rates, on application to
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

MONEY
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash.
THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY LENT, £1 to £10, on personal security. 165, Phillip-street, opposite Presbyterian Church.

MONEY LENT, to any amount, on watches, plate, diamonds, jewellery, and all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest, at I. HIMMELHOCH'S, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The "Improved Wheeler and Wilson," £8 10s, the most perfect machine ever introduced into the colonies. It will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. Instructions given to each purchaser, without charge.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

WANZER LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, awarded HIGHEST PRIZE at Paris Exhibition, 1867. See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, December 7, 1867.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.
108, Pitt-street.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and MANUFACTURERS.—SELLERS and ALLEN, patentees and manufacturers of the Silent Sewing-Machine, THE SEAMSTRESS (Wheeler and Wilson's principle), suitable for dress and mantle makers, shirt front, umbrella, and domestic work; the Universal Feed Sewing-Machine, for putting new springs in old boots, and all kinds of repairing. Also, the celebrated No. 2 Manufacturing Machine, which for superiority and durability stands unequalled. The above are largely in use by most of the leading firms of Great Britain and Ireland, and obtained the Silver Medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition, 1869. Buyers are invited to send for Illustrated Price Lists, and best trade terms. 12 Walbrook, London, E.C.

SEWING-MACHINES, by Howe, sizes A B and C. ALFRED FOWLER, 316, Castlereagh-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S celebrated family Sewing Machine, price £8. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS, from 9s upwards; mattresses to fit, 9s. H. D. COCKBURN, Park-street.

MANGLE for SALE, cheap; Baker's patent, in good working order. 251, corner Bourke and Albion sts.

WANTED, to buy Household Furniture for cash. J. B. North and Co., brokers, 278 and 280, Geo.-st.

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INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, July 25, at 3 p.m.—At the office of Robert Hamilton Sempill, official assignee: Enoch William Rudder, special meeting to decide upon accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Tuesday, July 26.—Holiday.

Wednesday, July 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Chatvin, second meeting.

Wednesday, July 27, at 3 p.m.—At the office of Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee: Walter Hampson Cooper, special meeting to decide upon accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Thursday, July 28, at 3 p.m., at the office of Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee: Special meeting to decide upon accepting or rejecting an offer of composition.

Saturday, July 30.—Vacation ends.

Monday, August 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Bridget Bownes, adjourned special meeting for examination from the 15th of July last.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Enos Williams, Adolphus George Heighway, Cecilia Jane Walsh, Samuel Keane, John Outram Wascoe, James Riley, John Speerin, George Scott, adjourned from the 5th July last; George Wingett, adjourned from the 5th July last; Joseph Haynes, adjourned from the 5th July last; Maurice Ickerson, adjourned from the 5th July last.

Tuesday, August 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Kilpatrick, adjourned from the 7th of July last; Joseph Clerkin, adjourned from the 14th of July last; James Augustus Parker, adjourned from the 21st of July; Angus John Macinnis, adjourned from the 22nd of July; Peter Keppie, John Russell Jones, George James Johnstone, Henry O'Neill, George Swiney, James Coulter, adjourned from the 5th of July; John Robertson, as a member of the firm of "J. G. Macdonald and Co."; John Robertson, as a member of the firm of "James Keele and Co."

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate and Mr. Cunninghame.

Three persons were fined 5s. each for drunkenness; and James M'Neill, watchman at the Royal Hotel, found guilty of being drunk and disorderly in that establishment, was fined 20s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned seven days.

Walter Underwood, charged with having made use of indecent language in a public-house at Camperdown, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Catherine Lee or Richards was brought before the Court by constable Jenkins, who deposed that, having had information that about the 7th July a watch and a ring were stolen from a man named Norris, and that a watch of the same description had been by prisoner offered in pawn to Mr. Benson, of Castlereagh-street, he, accompanied by constable Mulqueeny, proceeded to her house at Waterloo, and took her into custody; she denied the charge of stealing, and alleged that she found the watch on Hyde Park, and that she pawned the ring on the 1st July. The prosecutor not appearing, the prisoner was discharged; and was immediately afterward taken into custody to account for her possession of the ring and the watch.

The Roster.—Monday, July 25th, Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Evans, Vickery, and Pearce; Tuesday, 26th, Messrs. Hunt, Macintosh, Heslet, Raphael, and Beardmore; Wednesday, 27th, Messrs. Day, Chapman, Renwick, and Hughes; Thursday, 28th, Messrs. Love, Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Solomon, and Penfold; Friday, 29th, Messrs. E. Campbell, Oatley, Hordern, and Caraher; Saturday, 30th, Messrs. St. Julian, Clark, Palser, and J. Campbell.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before his Worship the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Day and King.

John Smith was charged with stealing a case of kerosene oil, valued at 24s., the property of Captain Rouse. Constable William Cook deposed that between 11 and 1 o'clock that morning prisoner was given into his custody on the Grafton Wharf, charged by the chief engineer of the steamer Blackbird with stealing the case of kerosene produced; in answer to the charge, he said he was taking it away. James Taylor, chief engineer of the steamer Blackbird, sworn, stated that about 12 o'clock last night he was coming down to the wharf and saw prisoner with a case of kerosene oil on his back, taking it from the wharf, where it lay after being discharged from the steamer; the kerosene was the property of William Rouse, and was worth 24s.; when witness stopped prisoner, the latter made an excuse that he was taking the case into the shed out of the rain. William Rouse, master of the vessel, stated to the Bench that another case of kerosene had also been stolen, and had not been recovered; and, last trip, eight bags of wheat were taken away. Prisoner elected to be dealt with summarily, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Roster.—Monday, Messrs. C. S. Geyde, J. B. Smithers, A. Thompson, B. Thomson; Tuesday, Messrs. E. W. Cameron, S. Dickinson, T. Luxton, S. Lyons, J. Solomon; Wednesday, Messrs. O. C. Beardmore, B. Burdekin, G. R. Elliott, J. Evans, R. P. Richardson; Thursday, Messrs. R. A. Hunt, J. E. Manning, J. G. Raphael, C. St. Julian, W. Tunks; Friday, Messrs. R. Brownlow, E. S. Hill, J. I. Kettle, T. Spence, G. Thorne; Saturday, T. O. Breillat.

THE WALLIS CREEK FLOOD-GATES.

The question as to the propriety of re-erecting the Wallis Creek flood-gates is one which, naturally enough, has excited much concern amongst the ratepayers in the Agricultural Areas annexed to the boroughs of East and West Maitland, where the farmers and other residents are levied upon ratably in respect of those vanished gates. One effect of the late floods (which have, for a time, well nigh paralysed agricultural operations in many parts of the Hunter) has, at all events, been to demonstrate, beyond all question, the great importance of such precautionary barriers against "freshes," or any more serious rise of the waters in the above district: and the destruction of those gates has only proved the immediate necessity for promptly replacing them in a more durable form, and with a careful and prudent avoidance of any elements of weakness, or insecurity, which a disastrous experience may have pointed out. It is, of course, notsurprising to find that thereare conflicting interests to be consulted in a work of such a magnitude, and that the municipal authorities, who have been called upon to undertake the duty imposed upon them, should be unwilling to act with precipitancy, or without due regard to all the consequences of this enterprise. Certainly, no judicious man would ever wish to see the local authorities of the boroughs of East and West Maitland hurried into financial difficulties, or could possibly desire that anything should be done which might indirectly prejudice the security of those townships, or give occasion to needless alarm. Still, if taxation is made for a specific object, it seems only fair that that object should not be neglected; and if (as confidently affirmed) the re-erection of these gates cannot possibly affect the area of the aforesaid towns, the taxpaying residents of the agricultural areas annexed thereto would appear to have a claim which cannot long be overlooked. Be this as it may the residents of those annexed areas, although disposed to act with moderation, evidently see their way very clearly herein, and entertain no doubts whatever upon this, to them, momentous subject.

On Monday, the 18th instant, an influential meeting of farmers and residents in the two annexed areas assembled at West Maitland to give full expression to their views on this matter, the meeting being presided over by Mr. Robert Lindsay. The proceedings of this meeting (reported in the *Maitland Mercury* of the 21st instant) are important, not only to the residents of the Hunter generally, but also to the colony at large; inasmuch as the situation of affairs in those areas is one which may not be without its parallel elsewhere, and perhaps be, more or less, suggestive, in consequence. This meeting was called, it seems, by the members of a deputation, appointed at a recent meeting at Louth Park, to confer with the East Maitland Council, when a promise had been made that a public report should be given of the reception given by the municipal authorities to the deputation of the agricultural residents. At the same meeting, however, on Monday last, Mr. John O'Neil attended to make a similar report as to the reception which the West Maitland Council had given to the representations of the agriculturists. Mr. John O'Neil reported that he had been received very favourably by the Mayor and Council of West Maitland, and that he had told the Mayor "that a meeting held of the ratepayers in the West Maitland annexation had chosen a deputation to see what steps the Council intended to take, if any, in the re-erection of the Wallis Creek flood-gates, and had unanimously resolved that no rates should be paid till a guarantee was given by the Council that the flood-gates should be re-erected. The Mayor had said that his demand was not unreasonable, but as matters stood at present they could not give any guarantee, as they were in a difficulty with Bell and Franklin about the debt, but he hoped, in a few days, that matter would be satisfactorily settled. The Mayor also said that when the conveyances of the ground on either side of the creek were completed, no doubt a move would be made towards the re-erection of the gates. There was not an alderman in the West Maitland Council but was in favour of the flood-gates." From the report of Mr. O'Neil's speech in the *Mercury*, it further appeared that that gentleman met with an equally favourable reception from the West Maitland Aldermen, Messrs. Cliffe, Bowden, Lee, and others; although some (and especially Messrs. Evans, Wolstenholme, and Lee) objected somewhat to the urgency of the claim preferred under existing circumstances. Mr. Evans had said he did not see how the matter could be meddled with, as the funds of the Council were too low, and Mr. Wolstenholme had said there would be rebellion if the flood-gates were recommenced before the town was a little protected. The Mayor had promised to have the *debris* removed from the bed of the creek as soon as possible, and to take steps early in August to advertise for tenders for the reconstruction of the flood-gates.

The Chairman (Mr. Robert Lindsay) also reported to the meeting the result of his interview with the East Maitland Council, from which it appeared that the East Maitland Council was not so favourable to their views as the Council of West Maitland. The East Maitland Council had given no decided answer, on the ground that it had taken no part in the erection of the flood-gates, but had merely collected the rates, and handed them over to the West Maitland Council. The East Maitland Council therefore would take no responsibility on account of the gates, as for their being carried away by the flood. Mr. Lindsay had pointed out that they were satisfied that the flood-gates would do a vast amount of benefit, and had reminded them how willingly the people had paid the taxation towards their erection. He had shown also that the work done had turned out a total failure, owing to the bad plan adopted. He tried to impress on the Council that very great blame was to be attached to the West Maitland Corporation for adopting the plan of their own surveyor. For himself, he questioned whether a land surveyor was competent to draw up plans for such a work. The West Maitland Council should have consulted a practical engineer, before they erected the flood-gates upon the plan laid before them; but they had too much confidence in the party they had employed, although anyone acquainted with such works could see at once that the flood-gates they were putting up would not stand any severe test. He had said previously to seeing the Council, and when the foundations of the walls were being laid, that they would never stand; that the pressure of the earth inside would burst the walls, and the event had justified his forebodings. He had made that remark to the contractors and the clerk of the works at the time, and they almost insulted him, and had said, "You are all engineers." He did not mean to say that he knew all about flood-gates, but he had seen flood-gates erected, and this, he must say, he had never seen any erected on such a principle as those in Wallis's Creek. At the interview of the deputation with the East Maitland Council, the Mayor, Mr. Dodds, who was no doubt an interested party, possessed of property in the annexed area, had said that he did not see that the East Maitland Corporation could do anything at all in the matter. The Council did not ask the farmers in the annexation to join them, and derived no benefit from the annexation, as they only received the rates and handed them over to the West Maitland Corporation, and he (Mr. Dodds) could not see how the East Maitland Council could interfere in the matter at all. He (Mr. Lindsay) thought this a very cool reception coming from the Mayor, and it rather damped his spirits; but he was agreeably surprised when Mr. Chambers rose, and told the Mayor and aldermen that they were bound to take some action—that their duty did not end with the payment of the money, but they should see that faith was kept with the ratepayers, and substantial work erected for the money that was collected and paid. Mr. Cains had moved the appointment of a deputation to West Maitland, the result to be communicated to the farmers' deputation in writing; he was the last speaker, the other aldermen said nothing. The Council was not able to give any definite promise at the time, as they said they had nothing to do with the erection of the gates. Mr. Chambers only seemed to think they were bound to do something—that either the creek should be cleared out, or that the flood-gates should be re-erected. It seemed to him (Mr. Lindsay) that the matter lay entirely with the West Maitland Council. The East Maitland Council would not join in the work for fear of lawsuits; they would, in fact, pay no money till they had received a bond of indemnity from the West Maitland Council. This was all he had to report concerning the answer the deputation received, but should be glad to hear the opinion of any one in the meeting. He thought they should raise their voices, and show both Councils that they were determined something should be done in the matter. They were all agreed that the flood-gates, if they had stood, would have done a great deal of good. But as they had failed, why should harm be done to the farmers by leaving the creek as it was? He had been very much pleased to hear that day that the West Maitland Council had arranged to have the creek cleared out, and he hoped the day would not be far distant when the gates should be re-erected. He believed that flood-gates could be constructed of wood that would bear twice the pressure of those that had gone, and for one-half the money. Wood would stand, if protected from cobra and other things—and there were ways and means of so protecting it—for a hundred years, and one pile could be so connected with another, and the whole braced together, so that the whole must go, or none. It was wrong to put a stone foundation upon an alluvial deposit.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which Messrs. John Hungerford, King, W. Callaghan, John Anderson, the Chairman, P. Keanedy, Robert Hungerford, John O'Neil, Michael O'Connor, James Gould, and others took part, but no specific resolutions appear to have been submitted. Towards the conclusion of the meeting the chairman pointed out the necessity of delegating some power and responsibility to aldermen: it would not do for every ratepayer to interfere in proposed works, or nothing would ever be done. They must trust to the aldermen to lay out the money to the best advantage. He thought it would have been courteous on the part of the West Maitland Council, before adopting the last plan for the flood-gates, to have exposed them to the criticisms of the persons interested, and to have invited suggestions of a practical character. But this the Council had not seen fit to do. If the Council decided upon the re-erection of the gates, he thought it would be wise if they got the opinion of some competent person as to the site, who would say whether or not it would be advisable to choose some other place. Mr. Anderson said it was the wish of the West Maitland Corporation to have the gates erected near the entrance to the creek; but Mr. Weller opposed it, and would not allow the work to proceed unless he got a guarantee that he should receive compensation if his property were destroyed. The late Mr. Debenham had marked on a tree, opposite Mr. Weller's house, where flood-gates should be erected, and Mr. Moriarty was aware of this, but he never disclosed it. The Council was not altogether to blame in this respect of the site, and to complain now of it would perhaps hinder its good intentions. He had been told by a gentleman whom he had met in the train one day, that flood-gates of wood could have been constructed for £400. Mr. Connor said they wanted the right kind of men in the Council, men who would pull together, for unity was strength. He complained that the annexed areas could not send a representative to the Council, because their numbers were less than those of the old borough. Mr. King said they could only trust to the men that were in. Mr. W. Callaghan thought they would do them justice, and he had confidence in them. A vote of thanks to the deputation and to the chairman closed the proceedings, and so the matter rests for the present. It appeared to be the determination of the meeting to pay the rates this year, and to await the performance of the promises of the West Maitland Council.

THE GOULBURN MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY.

The first half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Goulburn Meat-preserving Company was held at noon on Thursday, at the Mechanics' Institute, the chairman, Mr. A. Gibson, in the chair. The hon. treasurer, Mr. William Davies, read the report and balance-sheet, which were as follows:—

In presenting to the shareholders the first half-yearly report of the Goulburn Meat-preserving Company your directors regret their inability to state that operations have actually commenced.

So unfavourable to building has been the weather that the contractors for the various works have not been able to complete them in the stipulated time; but they are now being urged to use their utmost endeavours to finish their contracts as speedily as possible.

Six months ago—two-thirds of the capital being subscribed—the provisional directors declared the company established, and proceeded to make arrangements for the election of directors and auditors. The following gentlemen were elected on the 19th January, without opposition:—Messrs. Davies, Emanuel, Finlay, Gibson, Hayes, as directors, and Messrs. Dignam and Kirke as auditors.

Your directors lost no time in seeking suitable buildings for a factory, and decided upon those known as Bradley's mill and brewery, which, together with about 1200 acres of land, have been leased for a number of years at a moderate rental.

Messrs. Hayes and Antill having kindly acceded to the request of your directors, proceeded to Sydney and Melbourne with authority to purchase on behalf of the company the requisite machinery for preserving meats by the process known as Appert's; and they entered into contract with O. Bobardt, Esq., of Melbourne, who has furnished the tinning and preserving plant now in course of erection at your company's works. Your directors feel that Messrs. Hayes and Antill are entitled to the thanks of the shareholders for their gratuitous exertions in procuring a great deal of valuable information, and in the careful selection of the best machinery with which to carry on your company's operations.

A bill for the incorporation of your company was introduced into the Legislative Assembly; but owing to the adjournment of the House, its consideration is postponed until next session. The deed of settlement has been printed and may now be obtained by the shareholders.

The shares already taken up are 11,371, and your directors recommend that the unsold shares, 3629, be disposed of at par.

Your directors are unwilling to erect permanent slaughter-houses and yards upon land held under lease; and they decided to purchase a freehold of seventy acres, very conveniently situated near the city, and with ample water supply. Upon this land your directors are of opinion it may be prudent at some future time to erect the whole of your factory buildings.

The important office of preserver has been given to a gentleman who is believed to be as competent as any in the colony. Proofs of his ability have been given during his engagement with another company.

The appointment of manager to your company has long had the most anxious consideration of your directors. Upon a wise choice depends greatly the success of your company; and no pains have been spared to ascertain the qualifications of the applicants. An engagement has been made with a gentleman who for years has managed an extensive meat-preserving establishment, which has proved as successful as any in the Australian colonies. The directors congratulate the shareholders on this appointment, which, it is believed, will be highly advantageous to your company.

Mr. Solomon Emanuel having resigned office as a director, it will be your duty to elect his successor. Mr. William Alexander Chisholm has given the notice required by the deed of settlement.

The whole of the works are in a forward state, and will be completed in a very short time; and it is expected that your company will actually commence work on the first day of September.

Your directors have received most encouraging accounts of the demand in the colonies, in England, and on the continent of Europe for Australian preserved meats, and they anticipate for your company a success equal to the largest expectations. The utmost economy has been used in the outlay on needful alterations and erections, so as to leave as large a portion as possible of the capital of your company available for the purchase of stock.

Modern appliances for the utilization of every portion of the carcase, and contrivances for the saving of manual labour, combined with the most perfect apparatus for preserving and tinning must, under good management, place your company amongst the best of those already in existence, and secure for shareholders a most satisfactory return for their invested capital.

THE HON. TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOULBURN MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

1870. June 30. Dr.			
For calls paid on 11,371 shares, from November 19, 1869, to date ...			£5022 2 6
For interest from Australian Joint Stock Bank and premiums on shares ...			47 0 5
			£5069 2 11
1870. June 30. Cr.			
Preliminary expenses ...	£293 10 9		
Working expenses ...	16 13 10		
Wages account ...	202 7 8		
Machinery account ...	124 2 11		
Improvement account ...	14 9 4		
Billet-wood account ...	47 15 11		
Petty cash ...	11 15 2		
O. Bobardt, on account contract ...	1018 5 0		
Wilkie and Co., ditto ...	60 0 0		
			1789 0 7
Balance in bank ...			3280 2 4
			£5069 2 11

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Accident.—On Friday morning an accident occurred in Parramatta of the following nature:—A sociable and pair belonging to Mr. Walter Lamb, of Greystanes, Prospect, were standing in a farmer's yard, near Lennox Bridge, when they suddenly became restive, and, not being held at the heads, started off out of the yard, and down Church-street, from which they turned into George-street, and after traversing that for its entire length, were suddenly brought up by the fence at the side of Messrs. Byrnes' cloth factory. Here the animals suddenly turned, and brought the vehicle in contact with a bank of earth, where it was upset, and one of the horses so seriously injured that it will probably have to be shot. It is a very fine animal, and worth upwards of £100. Fortunately the streets were comparatively clear at the time the horses bolted, or the consequences might have involved the loss of human life.

A Dangerous Lunatic.—Last Tuesday evening, after the steamer Pelican had been berthed for the night at her usual wharf, and when all but the fireman had left her, a passenger, named Smythe, who had come from Gladesville, returned on board and requested the fireman, a man named Graham, to show him the way to Parramatta. Graham proceeded on shore to do so, when Smythe caught him by the back and threw him to ground, where, placing his knee upon his throat, he inflicted several severe injuries upon him, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Graham could free himself; but he ultimately did so, and, rushing on board the steamer, lowered a dingy in which he rowed to the town and procured assistance. He then returned to the steamer, when it was found that Smyth had left, after having eaten the fireman's tea, hidden his clothes, and thrown the lid of the steam-chest overboard. The party shortly afterwards succeeded in capturing the man, who was lodged in the lock-up, and pronounced, next morning, by two of our local doctors, to be a dangerous lunatic. It appears that he was released from Tarban Creek about a year back on his friends entering into a bond of £50 for his good behaviour. It is probable that this bond will now be forfeited. Graham is still laid up from the effects of the injuries he received.

Death of an Old Resident.—We have to record the death of a lady whose name is intimately connected with many pleasing recollections, and has a peculiarly sweet sound in the ears of Parramattonians—we allude to Miss Macarthur, sister of the late Mr. Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur, a gentleman who, during his long residence in Parramatta, gained the love and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Miss Macarthur had attained the advanced age of 72, and was, we believe, the sole surviving member of Mr. H. H. Macarthur's own family.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Police Office, Saturday.—Before Messrs. M'Quade and Richards, Justices of the Peace. George Drayton, late a volunteer in the Richmond corps, appeared in answer to a summons at the instance of William H. Holborrow, lieutenant in command, charged with refusing to pay the sum of £3 12s., for a suit of uniform, after the defendant had been "discharged" from the corps. It appeared that the defendant on entering the corps signed an undertaking to pay for his uniform, in case of his "resigning or being discharged" within twelve months. He joined on the 11th of April last, and was dismissed for misconduct about the 22nd of June last. He returned his arms and accoutrements, and also his uniform; but Lieutenant Holborrow refused to take the latter. Mr. Walker, for the defendant, submitted that as the defendant had been "dismissed" and not "discharged" within the meaning of the Act—which made a distinction between the acts—he had not technically broken the terms of the undertaking; and it seemed that Lieutenant Holborrow had taken back suits from other volunteers who had left the corps without proceeding against them; therefore the case ought to be dismissed. The Bench however were of a contrary opinion, and ordered the defendant to pay £3 12s., value of uniform, a fine of 5s., and costs of Court—the uniform to be given up to defendant.

The Temperance Cause.—A preliminary meeting was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Macquarie-street, on Friday evening, for the purpose of taking steps for the establishment of a division of the Sons of Temperance in Windsor. There was a goodly number present, and Mr. James Ascough, J.P., occupied the chair. A number of members were enrolled, and a committee formed to make arrangements for a public meeting in the School of Arts, at an early date. There is a large and increasing division in Richmond, and no doubt Windsor will follow the example.

Local Manufacture.—Messrs. Skyrme and Robertson, of this town, have just completed a handsome four-seated buggy. Being the first made by the new firm, our attention has been called to it; and we certainly must say the article reflects the highest credit upon the builders. The buggy is entirely of American wood (ash and hickory), very commodious, with turn-out seat, and most substantially and elegantly constructed. It has the Yankee style of under-carriage, with eccentric transom plate, and trimmed with morocco and patent hide. It is painted ultra-marine, relieved with white, which looks very neat. It has been purchased for £45 by Mr. Joseph Onus, junior, who has since been offered a liberal premium on his bargain. It has been inspected by many persons of experience, who all pronounce it to be a first-class article, and far superior to anything that can be got in Sydney for the like money. We understand that Messrs. Skyrme and Robertson have received several fresh orders, which, no doubt, will be executed with equal satisfaction.

The weather continues very unsettled, sometimes fine and at others raining. It is extremely cold, a fact not to be wondered at, considering that snow is falling heavily within thirty miles. A communication has just been received, that there was a heavy fall at Wiseman's Ferry on Friday. The weather there has of late been very peculiar and changeable, with strong gales and occasional showers.

SNAKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I was much surprised to find, from Mr. Krefft's letter to the *Banner*, published in your issue of the 20th instant, that his valuable work on "The Snakes of Australia," had not been appreciated in this colony; and that the publication of it had resulted in a loss to him of £150! I thought that the book was got up in too costly a manner, and published at too high a price, to meet with an extensive sale; but I fully expected that a sufficient number of copies of the work had been taken to repay the cost of publication, if not to have left a margin of profit for the extra labour of our enthusiastic, scientific, yet practical Curator.

But Mr. Krefft is not the only loser by this neglect of his important and interesting work. The public residents in the bush are losers of the valuable information that it contains concerning the habitat, varieties, and characteristics of Australian snakes, whether poisonous or otherwise; they are losers of the knowledge how to save life in some cases; and the public generally are losers also of "The descriptive catalogues of our lizards, frogs, and fishes," that the Curator has in MSS. ready for the press, but cannot publish from fear of incurring further pecuniary loss.

I look upon it as a disgrace to this colony that we have allowed this gentleman to suffer from the loss in question, and I would urge upon the Government, the Royal Society of New South Wales, the secretaries of schools of arts, and of clubs, literary and scientific men, heads of families, and all lovers and students of natural history, the desirability of at once subscribing for copies of the work referred to, that we may thus help to pay off the debt which has been incurred on our behalf.

If, Sir, you will kindly allow subscriptions for copies, 15s. each (?) to be received at the *Herald* Office, I think that the suggestion herein offered will meet with a response; and, as an earnest of my good faith in the matter, I send you my address, and promise of subscription, if you consent to receive it.

I have not spoken to Mr. Krefft on this subject—I am neither his friend nor his acquaintance; I am but an humble student of Nature, and a lover of

JUSTICE.

FISH ACCLIMATISING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your columns, to ask "G K."—the writer of a letter on the above heading in copy of 19th instant—*the reasons* on which he grounds his *ex cathedra* dictum that certain species of *salmonidæ* will not breed in Australian waters?

He is wrong with respect to our fresh water herring. It is abundant in the Shoalhaven above the falls, and, I believe, is found still farther north.

With respect to angling, it is as clear as daylight that "G. K." knows as much of the nature of that noble sport as a native bear of astronomy.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,
AN ANGLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—As the Liverpool dam was built by prisoners, under charge of my worthy friend Major Christie, it occurred to me to ask him how long it was before the water became sweet after the dam had stopped the saltwater tide. He says his impression is, that "*within one week of the saltwater tide being arrested, the water above the dam was used by the inhabitants, and was no longer even brackish.*"

The people were, it appears, as incredulous at that time as some few are at the present, about the saltwater being speedily washed out; but I trust the time is not far distant when Mr. Moriarty, Mr. E. Hill, and other unbelievers, will drink George's River water at *Sans Souci* as pure as that above the dam at Liverpool. I enclose a copy of Major Christie's letter.

Your's very truly,
THOMAS HOLT.

The Warren, near Sydney, July 22.

"My dear Holt,—As you suppose, the Liverpool dam, over George's River, was built by prisoners, of whom I had the superintendence. Mr. Lennox, who resided at Parramatta, was the engineer, and, of course, his instructions were followed throughout.

"My impression is that within one week of the saltwater tide being altogether arrested, the water above the dam was used by the inhabitants—very much to their surprise, as many people had previously given it as their opinion that it would remain brackish and undrinkable for many months.

"It has always been a matter of regret to me that the dam was not constructed at a point some 8 or 10 miles by river lower down. It was from thence that the stone used for the Liverpool dam was quarried, and although this would not have dammed the Woronora River, which joins the George's River still lower down, it would have yielded a much larger volume of fresh water, and the whole question of the availability of the water supply from George's River for Sydney and the suburbs would have been one of much easier solution.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "W. H. CHRISTIE.

"Hon. T. Holt, M.L.C.
"Sydney, 22nd July."

SIX-DAY CABS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Some few years back a movement was originated in London called the "Six-Day Cab Movement."

It arose from a strong desire on the part of many of these hardworking men to have the Sunday to themselves as a "day of rest." The movement was warmly supported by many of the leading men in London and by the Christian public generally.

It resulted in a large number determining not to run their cabs on Sundays. It was arranged that all so agreeing should paint the number of their cabs on green ground, in black letters. The public could thus know the six-day cabs, and whenever practicable patronise them.

Cannot a similar movement be started in Sydney?

Any gentleman having the time and philanthropy, by originating such a movement, or any other which would lessen the fearful amount of Sunday travelling, would I am persuaded be thoroughly and strongly supported, not only by the Christian public, but by many of the cabmen.

The same arrangement might be made applicable to 'busmen.

It is truly lamentable to see the number of cabmen, 'busmen, and conductors who are deprived of their "Day of Rest," and the opportunity of attending church.

I am, Sir, &c.,
VINDEX.

Woollahra, July 21st.

A UNITED STATES CONSUL ON THE EFFICACY OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I, like (no doubt) many of your readers, have often felt anxious to know the real effects in America of this much vaunted law. I have sometimes feared lest our excellent friends—the teetotallers—in the excess of their zeal, might have viewed the action of this law through El Dorado glasses of too high lineal power. However, it does not seem so. Further information has corrected previous views, and a multitude of successive testimonies have convinced me that its enactment has been followed by immense results for good, although not by an absolute and entire achievement of the eradication of the evils against which it has planted its batteries.

The last striking testimony which I have seen is the following one, which, if you will be good enough to insert it, will, I have little doubt, interest a multitude of your readers, as it has interested me. It has gone a round in the English newspapers, and seems to me worthy of a place in colonial ones.

Yours, &c.,
FESTINA LENTE.

21st July.

At a public meeting held in the immense Town Hall, Birmingham (last March), Mr. J. B. Gould, United States Consul, who occupied the chair, gave the following address:—

"It is with unfeigned pleasure that I accept the invitation to preside this evening, for the purpose of introducing my distinguished countryman, Hon. F. S. Cary. It seemed to me especially fitting that I should accept this invitation, in view of the two themes which have been united as the subject of the hon. gentleman's remarks—education and the liquor traffic. I am from the State of Maine, and it is in these two particulars that Maine leads the world. If you look upon a map of the United States, you will see that Maine stands at the head of the list, and stretches out into the Atlantic as the right hand of the Republic, ready to exchange kindly greetings with England, and unite with her in every good cause. But it is especially in the cause of education and temperance that Maine is a leading State, for there, under the leadership of General Neal Dow, was first enacted the Maine Law, which has since been extended in its leading features to all the New England States. The question is often asked, if that law is not a failure; and you can judge for yourself when I state certain facts with which I am perfectly familiar. Like all the laws against crime in Great Britain and other countries, there are violations of this, but it cannot be counted a failure when it is understood that in all that State there is no open bar. There is no hotel or public-house which sells openly to customers; no sign with gilded letters advertising the traffic; no decanters displayed at the windows; no brilliant lanterns before the door giving evidence that drink is to be obtained. If obtained at all, it is in the private apartment of the hotel, or through some back door of the shops. The difficulty of this secret traffic is increased, in view of the fact that it must be smuggled into the State, being seized by the police if brought by the usual modes of transportation. Before coming to England I had boarded for two years at one of the largest hotels in the State, where, according to the American custom, the guests all sat at a common table; and during those two years not even ale or porter was seen upon the tables more than twice or thrice. There are drunkenness and crime there, but the one is disgraceful and but seldom seen among those who are considered repectable people, and crime is so lessened that only in a few of the largest towns is it necessary to maintain a police force. Windows are never closed with shutters at night, and there is a feeling of general security. Pauperism is confined to the young and helpless, or the old and feeble who are friendless, with the addition of an occasional idiot. The last are but few, as without drunkenness but few are born in that condition. Many of the towns have no poorhouse or poor-tax, and the whole state does not probably average more than two to a thousand of the inhabitants who are chargeable to the public. It may be considered oppressive to enact such laws, but a system which banishes the sickening scenes and the revolting crimes which are the results of drinking, which empties poorhouses and gives security to live and property without the omnipresence of police officers, is not especially objectionable in its repressiveness. In that State, as in all New England, parents would consider it as throwing away the respectability and happiness of their daughter to marry her to a wine drinker; and wine in religious families is almost never used at weddings. Respectable families very seldom use it or offer it to guests; and I have never known a New England minister of any denomination who did not preach total abstinence. Not one in one hundred of the ministers could retain their pulpits if they were known as wine drinkers. With such teaching from the pulpit, and such example in good society, there is comparatively little temptation for the young to form a taste for strong drink."

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Heads.—The New Law Reform Commission—Their Platform—The Great Judicature Commission in England—The Lord Chancellor and Sir A. E. Cockburn—The Education and Amalgamation of the Profession—Minister of Justice—The Law Reforms which would be introduced if we had a Minister of Justice.

The two great subjects to which the public mind has been so often directed by my writings—and, as it would appear, successfully—are now admitted not only by the public but by the Government of the colony to be, at the least, extremely pressing subjects of inquiry.

The Law Reform Commission—Its Objects and its Composition.

The Government,—represented, it is understood, by Sir W. M. Manning, who is known to be a law reformer—have boldly, manfully, and frankly countermanded what was at first announced as the subject of inquiry, and substituted as their platform an inquiry into the fusion of Law and Equity, and the Amalgamation of the Two Branches of the Legal Profession. This, however, is a very wide and extensive field of inquiry.

The Composition of the Commission.

For such an extensive investigation it would seem that the members of the Commission have not sufficient time at their command. I know from experience what time and what research will be required. In the next place, there is a very objectionable appointment—that of the Chief Justice. To appoint a Protectionist to inquire into Free-trade, would be a ludicrous step, and it seems no less ludicrous to appoint a gentleman to inquire into subjects on which, long ago, he has made up and emphatically declared his mind. How can the Chief Justice bring his mind dispassionately to inquire into the propriety of adopting some measure for the fusion of Law and Equity, or into the propriety of devising a scheme for educating young lawyers, and amalgamating the profession, seeing that he is already committed to opposite foregone conclusions on such measures, as appears by the following extracts from Sir Alfred Stephen's evidence before a committee of the Legislative Council, in 1857?

Sir Alfred Stephen: The admixture of Law and Equity is not in my opinion practicable.

Question: Has this view of the subject presented itself to your mind—is it not the case that the difficulties which exist in England from long constituted legal arrangements, do not apply in a young colony like this, and that much greater facilities would be afforded by the institution of one tribunal than in England?

Sir A. Stephen: I do not believe that a complete amalgamation of the two jurisdictions ever *will* take place, and I am one of those who think that it never *can*.

Question: You are aware that it has been done in New York?

Sir A. Stephen: I know that it has been done in New York, and I understand that the author of the fusion, a year or two afterwards, stated it had been very successful. But my own belief is that a fusion of the two systems, such as we find established under English law, is impracticable."

Then, with reference to the inquiry by the committee of the old Legislative Council—I think in 1848—as to the amalgamation of the profession, the Chief Justice absolutely and unreservedly denounced the measure.

Absence from the Commission of Peculiarly Qualified Men.

Again, the Commission is remarkable for the absence therefrom of one of the most qualified men in the colony, viz., Mr. Justice Hargrave, a man of rare intellectual power. In England it has been a matter of regret that too many Common Law Judges should have had any thing to do with carrying out the report of the Great Judicature Commission. And in reference to the members of the present Law Reform Commission in this colony it is obvious that the Common Law element is represented in the Commission by too great a preponderance of Common Lawyers, eminent men as they undoubtedly are, especially Sir J. Manning and Sir James Martin.

Commercial Men should have been Members of the Law Reform Commission.

I should have thought that the nomination of several intelligent merchants as members of the Commission would have been most desirable. As we are informed by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in reference to the great Bankruptcy Reform Bill which has been passed recently in England,—"The commercial members spent great time in private conferences on the subject in order to have the Bankruptcy Bill made as perfect as they could, and the result had been the production of a bill most perfect, as he believed." At home we know that legal subjects have been practically taken up by commercial men and at various Chambers of Commerce the following proceedings have taken place. At one meeting, "*A resolution was passed to the effect that the attention of the Judicature Commissioners be directed to the inconvenience arising from the Long Vacation.*"

At another meeting were proposed resolutions on the following subjects:—"Repeal of the Statute of Frauds," "Tribunals of Commerce," and "Abolition of the Legal Differences between Sealed and Unsealed Documents,"

The Investigation of the New Law Reform Commission too Wide and General.

The commissioners would have been spared much time and labour if their attention had not been directed to a general inquiry. They would even have been spared some time and labour if the report of the great Judicature Commission only had been laid before them, as I recommended in one of my late papers—"Let it be referred," I said, "to a commission to frame a measure carrying out in this colony the leading features of the report of the Great Judicature Commission. That report, in a great measure, is based upon the Civil Code Procedure of Canada and the United States. A Commission, therefore, would have no great difficulty in framing such a measure." And, of course, the whole matter might have been disposed of by considering and shaping my Law Reform Act of 1869.

The Colonial Law Reform Act of 1869.

It is pretty apparent, that with the Chief Justice at the head of the Commission, the above Act has little chance of being tenderly dealt with, if dealt with at all. No doubt, it contains some bold propositions. But there are bold law reformers in England who will eventually carry out their views, although they were outvoted on the Great Judicature Commission.

In England the Reform is not thought Bold Enough.

It now appears that there were on the Great Judicature Commission among the Judges, Vice-Chancellors, and law officers, both in office and out of office, distinguished men, who *were for* recommending a much more bold and vigorous scheme of Law Reform. Sir A. E. Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, has lately made this public revelation:—"Three members of the Common Law Bench were, it is true, on the Commission; but they were not authorised to speak in the name of the judicial body, nor, so far as I am aware, were they ever in communication with their brother Judges on the subject. It has been understood—I know not whether on sufficient grounds—that they gave a reluctant assent to the conclusions of the Commissioners, and only did so by way of compromise, in order to avert the more sweeping changes which the prompting of certain bolder spirits might otherwise have led the Commissioners to adopt."

What this sweeping change was under terror of which three Judges reluctantly signed the report, is not in any way indicated.

The Great Law Reform Act in England is not Dropped.

Those who are opposed to the fusion of Law and Equity, and there are many legal gentlemen who express opinions to that effect, are, I believe, labouring under the erroneous impression that the measure for the fusion of Law and Equity in England has come to a dead standstill. But such is not the case. Some time ago I stated in one of my papers that "a good deal of discussion will take place in England before even the preliminary question, 'who shall draw up the new code of civil procedure?' is finally settled and determined." It is this question which is still pending. First, it was proposed that the members of the proposed new Supreme Court in England should draw up these rules. Then the Lord Chancellor proposed that a committee of the Privy Council, with one or two lay members (one being Mr. Robert Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer), should draw up these rules. But the Law Lords opposed this, and the Lord Chancellor was therefore obliged to defer going into committee on the great Law Reform Bill. Sir A. E. Cockburn, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, objects to this delegation of authority to draw up rules, and so the matter rests at present. But nearly all parties are as much in favour as ever of the measure for the fusion of Law and Equity.

Opinions of Distinguished Judges in England.

As observed by an eminent jurist:—

"In the first place, it is very satisfactory to find that the Judicature Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice, and, we may add, all thoughtful students of jurisprudence, are agreed on the necessity of a fundamental reform. With one accord they declare, to borrow the emphatic language of Sir Alexander Cockburn, *that the fusion of Law and Equity is a consummation devoutly to be wished*, that where they differ the principles of Equity are more consonant to rational justice than those of the Common Law, and that the fusion of jurisdiction must take place at the expense of the law. Law and Equity must be fused, and fused by the merging of the narrower Law into the broader Equity."

Opinion of Sir A. E. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice.

Sir A. E. Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, agrees in the general principle of attempting to attain that object by a fusion of the administration of Law and Equity—that is, by giving the Common Law Judges power to administer equitable relief.

Opinions of the Press in England.

The *Times*, in a powerful article of the 30th April last, refers to what passed when the Lord Chancellor proposed to go into Committee on the bill, and the observations apply with equal force to my Law Reform Bill of 1869:—

"The reception of the amended High Court of Justice Bill in the House of Lords was not very encouraging, but we hope the result will be found better than the present promise. The bill, in spite of all its imperfections, was rightly described by Lord Westbury as containing one of the most magnificent schemes of Law Reform produced in this generation, and we may say in the history of English law. It is easy to point out its defects. It is easy to show that it does not meet the ideal of perfection. It is easy to enlarge on the impropriety of proposing, as the bill *does propose*, that the task of framing rules of procedure should be delegated by Parliament to a power outside itself. But when all this is granted, much remains in favour of accepting the bill. It is quite impossible that a measure should be introduced and passed satisfying the ultimate desires of the best Law Reformers. There are powers, interests, and obstacles in the way, the strength of which will abate as time advances, and as they disappear the scheme of our Judicial Procedure will be completed; but we must be content at present with an approximation to this result.

"When the leading principle to be pursued in recasting our Superior Courts is once fairly apprehended, all the rest must follow. The chief—we may say the only—practical difficulty arises upon the question how complaints shall be represented to the Courts, and evidence in support or in refutation of them received. The bill proposes to authorise a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members, to draw up rules prescribing the forms of pleading, the modes of taking evidence, and other machinery of procedure. It seems to us that the matter really lies within the scope of expediency. Parliament has quite enough work as it is. Parliament gives up nothing in allowing others to do what it can at any time undo. If no arguments of greater weight be brought against the High Court of Justice Bill when it again comes on, we trust the measure will be allowed to proceed to consummation."

The Importance of having Equity Lawyers engaged upon a Law Reform Bill.

We have already referred to the omission of Mr. Justice Hargrave from the Law Reform Commission.

The following observations, by a well-known jurist, in relation to this matter, are peculiarly relevant:—"We gather from the observations of the Lord Chief Justice that there were some of the Commissioners who were disposed to deal with the matter in the most uncompromising spirit, and to be content with nothing short of the most perfect method of introducing the vast change which all admit to be necessary. The influence of the Common Law Judges upon the Commission was, it seems, sufficient to bring about a compromise. The procedure recommended by the whole body was probably very far from what any member of it considered best. It was to a great extent Equity procedure with better machinery for taking evidence, but it was disfigured and impaired by a number of compromises, intended apparently merely as concessions to the prejudices of those whose experience was limited to what we may now, without offence, describe as the obsolete and exploded jurisprudence of Common Law. The most fatal of these compromises was the proposal to abolish the rule which requires an answer to be verified by the defendant's oath—a rule which lies at the root of all equity procedure. Every one anticipated that before the scheme became law defects of this kind would by some means or other be got rid of; but there was another compromise much more difficult to deal with. The Commission had to face the fact that three-fourths of our Judges know nothing about Equity. * * * * Judges who have been in the habit for years of speaking with unquestioned authority can do almost anything but acquire a new system of ideas. As their power of expounding grows, their power of learning dwindles away. This is in the nature of things, and we may be sure that, after a few years of administration by unassisted Common Law Judges, Equity would be something which its oldest friends would find it difficult to recognise. These are not mere theoretical apprehensions. The Common Law Courts have for years enjoyed a certain measure of equity jurisdiction, and experience has shown that they have frittered it away almost to nothing."

In England Professional Men Support Law Reform.

Let it not be supposed that in England there is the same paucity of professional men who advocate Law Reform as it is said to be the case in this colony. When the Lord Chancellor brought forward the great Law Reform Bill in the House of Lords, he said:—"I have received a deputation of gentlemen representing the profession of solicitors in Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sheffield, and Birmingham, who, representing different provincial societies, and expressing, as they assured me, the general feeling of that branch of the profession in those towns, urged that these reforms should be speedily carried into effect. I mention this to their honour, for no doubt the effect of the bill will be to expedite the administration of justice, and everything tending to that result tends to diminish the time, labour, and cost to each individual litigant, though not, perhaps, to diminish business, for the present system exercises a deterrent influence." This, I may observe, has been pointed out over and over again in my Law Reform Bill, of 1869, founded in a great measure upon the report of the great Judicature Commission. It is very true I went beyond their recommendations. But some of these recommendations of mine are already passing into law, and one main one, that referring to attorneys and their costs, and to agreements with clients for a lump sum, is in course of adoption in England.

The Amalgamation of the Profession.

I have said so much at different times on this subject that I shall be content with leaving the question in the hands of the new Law Reform Commission. I am satisfied that the measure must pass some time or other. My arguments have never been refuted. The attempt to refute them has not even been made. And there is no fear now of the subject being dropped without a thorough investigation thereof taking place. Even in England the line of demarcation between the two professions is no longer looked upon as a necessity; and, at all events, my own idea, as developed in my published papers, is considered by the best judges in England as the sound and practical one for adoption. That idea is the complete and perfect legal education of the young men intended for the law upon a broad and common basis.

At the Juridical Society, on a late occasion, Sir George Young read a paper on the proper object and constitution of a Legal University or Council of Legal Education. A commission something of the nature of the Civil Service Commission was wanted, which should fix the curriculum of study, appoint the examiners, and give certificates; such certificates to be necessary qualifications for call or admittance. Upon this Commission it was unnecessary and undesirable to place men merely as representatives of the profession, or of the professional societies; the work to be done was educational work, and the men to do it should be nominated for the purpose. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the coming Minister of Education, and the legal faculties at the Universities were the best authorities to nominate them. If this Commission organised a good examination system, good teaching would follow.

Mr. Justice Hannen, who presided at the meeting, said that all would agree in approving the object Sir George Young sought to attain—viz., the creation of a class of philosophical lawyers as distinguished from practical lawyers. At present English lawyers were rather like skilful bonesetters than accomplished surgeons. He agreed with Sir George Young that the attainment of this depended mainly upon the body regulating the examinations. Referring to the so-called amalgamation of the two branches of the profession, he expressed his approval of *the education of the two branches being carried on at the same place* as a step in that direction. He did not entertain the idea that the same man would often be both a successful barrister and a successful solicitor, but he thought that the law should interpose no obstacle in the way of his doing whatever he might be found best fitted for.

Minister of Justice—Other Law Reforms.

I have done for the present with the two leading subjects—Uniform procedure at Law and in Equity, and amalgamation of the profession. The public mind I believe to be saturated with these subjects, and we have a right to expect that much good will be done by the new Law Reform Commission, to which the two subjects already referred to are committed. In future papers I shall show what very important measures of law reform might have been introduced into this colony if we had had a Minister of Justice; and what a vast saving of law expenses, and what a vast number of law reforms, may be carried out even yet through the appointment of an efficient Minister of Justice. I will indicate some of them. We must have:—

1. A new Insolvency Law, embracing a reform of general principles of bankruptcy and of official routine, including a revision of fees.
2. A digest and improvement of the Criminal Law.
3. A reform of the Procedure in all Criminal Cases, furnishing a plain and handy book for country magistrates.
4. A repeal of obsolete Acts of Council, and a well-digested Statutory Code.
5. A Thorough Amendment and Extension of the Land Titles Act.

T. J. FISHER.

Chambers, Elizabeth-street South.

A Spanish Duel.—I have heard Spanish gentlemen speak with great enthusiasm of the handsome behaviour in a recent duel of two naval officers of high rank, intimate friends, who had quarrelled over their cups. They fought twenty paces apart, to advance to a central line and fire at will. One walked forward, and when near the line the other fired and hit him. The wounded man staggered to the line and said—"I am dead. Come thou up and be killed." The other came up until he touched the muzzle of his adversary's pistol, and in a moment both were dead—like gentlemen, added my informant.—"The Duel of the Spanish Bourbons," in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Bishop Wilberforce.—In his admirable speech on the education question, Mr. Winterbotham referred with emphasis to the words of the Bishop of Winchester, which are not likely ever to be forgotten; in which beershops, over-crowded cottages, and Dissent were classed as hindrances to religious education. The Bishop has written to the *Times* in explanation, and says of Nonconformists that he respects them; he has never had any controversy with them; he has honoured friends in their ranks, and gladly joins with them in common works. He does not, indeed, wish to see Dissent stamped out.

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THE POPE'S INFALLIBILITY AND THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

THE Roman correspondent of the *New York Herald* furnishes the following letter from Archbishops Kenrick and Purcell in behalf of several American Bishops in opposition to the Archbishop of Baltimore, and in defence of the Bishop of Orleans:—

"To the Right Rev. Anthony Felix F. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, France.

"Monseigneur,—We believe we perform a duty of honour, and we will say justice, in manifesting to you our sentiments in relation to the letter which Monseigneur the Archbishop of Baltimore has addressed to you, and which we have read in the public journals. This letter, which seems to speak in the name of the prelates of America, solely represents the voice of its author, and at the most the names of those who have been able to concur with him in the compilation of a project of definition which is now being discussed; it has appeared without our knowledge, and we believe we do not exaggerate in saying that it appeared among—*tombee*—us like a bombshell to the astonishment of all and the affliction of several. It is a custom among us, civil as religious, to determine all that relates to the public interest in assembly—in meeting, as we call it. There has been no assembly or deliberation on the subject of the letter which has been addressed to you, and consequently it has no official authority to represent the views and convictions of the American prelates. We are far from wishing to condemn or censure the motives which have influenced the learned Archbishop to publish his letter; but we believe, at the same time, that it is *à propos* to inform you that several among us do not enter at all into the proceeding which he has believed it to be his duty to take, and we do not hesitate to consent that our sentiments be made public seeing that it is a matter of duty towards the Catholic Church, in which we are established by our Lord himself the judges of the faith, and that we are satisfied that it is an attack against the liberty of souls to act so violently in order to establish a theological opinion as a dogma of Catholic faith.

"You have believed, Monseigneur, that that was the expressed and settled opinion—*bien prononcée*—of the author of the *Postulatum*, of which it is the question in this letter that it was not opportune to define the pontifical infallibility. From the present declarations of the author himself it would appear that you yourself were deceived, but we believe we are able to assure you that you are not the only one who has been deceived on this subject. Those who have the honour to enjoy the company of the amiable Archbishop failed themselves as much as *Votre Grandeur*, and they did not perceive any change in his opinion to have taken place until the venerable prelate found himself a member of two conciliary deputations. Several among us would be able to declare, if needed, to have heard him more than once exhort and induce his colleagues in the episcopacy to oppose themselves to a definition absolutely inopportune. We believe, even, that the leading alone of the *Postulatum* places sufficiently in evidence the true desires of the author.

"We have not the least doubt or suspicion that the unlooked for change of opinion since may not be accomplished under the influence of solid intrinsic reasons. But these reasons are as unknown to us as to you, and so it is easy to explain the lamentable mistakes which have taken place on this subject. It appears to us, however, that the blame, if there is any, ought not to rest entirely and exclusively upon *Votre Grandeur*.

"We don't wish to enter into the discussion of the different points raised by the *letter*. We must, nevertheless, inform you that it was not the intention of the Fathers of the Plenary Council, held at Baltimore in 1866, to define the pontifical infallibility, as without doubt yourself would be able to affirm that it was not, no more than the bishops assembled in 1867 to make a similar definition. Inferiors owe always a respect and obedience without limits to their superior, especially to their superior of Divine authority—*droit divin*—and they love to renew the assurance of their sentiments, which must always be understood in the sense of the holy canons. But all the world knows that the dogmas are only drawn up in express and precise terms and formally announced. We do not hazard any opinion upon the true French translation of the word *debout*, to know if *il faut* is farther from the sense than *il serait désirable*, even with what the author calls all sorts of alterations, *si fieri possit*.

"But we believe that we ought to observe that the theory which asks a moral unanimity for the definition of a dogma is not quite so new as the author of the *letter* seems to believe it; so will it appear to those who have read the history of the Council of Trent. Moreover, Melchior Camos, grand champion of the pontifical infallibility, asks himself if the Pope must decide after the majority of the Council, or if it is permissible to follow the minority, and upon that (to our surprise we are obliged to agree in that) he does not hesitate to make the following assertions, which we leave in the language of the author, so that we will incur no risks in making a false translation:—

"'Nego, cum de fide agitur, sequi plurimorum judicum oportere. Nec hic, ut in humanis vel electionibus vel judiciis, ex numero suffragiorum sententiam metimur, scimus frequenter usu venire, ut major pars vincat meliorem, scimus nore ea semper esse optima quæ placent pluribus, scimus in velut quæ ad doctrinam pertinent, sapientum sensum esse preferendum, et pauci sapientes.'

"Translation: I deny when it is a question of faith that he is bound to follow the majority. In that case we do not value the decree according to the number of votes, as it happens in human judgments and elections. We are aware that it usually happens that the majority triumphs over the better party; we know that not always the best things are those which please the majority; we know that with regard to doctrine we must prefer the sense of wise men, and wise men are very few.

"It is necessary to see the entire article—De Auct. Concil., Lib., v., cap. v., quæs 2.

"Melchior Camos says there are several things which are at least strange. But he had assisted at the Council of Trent, and it is permissible to us to suppose that at least before the final definitions he had had occasion to verify what at least in part he says. We willingly acknowledge that among the prelates of the new Church of the United States the majority admit the Pontifical infallibility; but they admit it as an opinion. That opinion is now more probably extrinsic—that is to say, by the exterior authorities; but that extrinsic probability is apt to change, because the faith alone is invariable. In France the contrary opinion was extrinsic, the only probable one before the great revolution. Things have since changed, all the world knows why. At Rome they do what they did formerly in France. It is really astonishing that those who have pursued their studies in these times do not resent them more resolutely. We are far from condemning that. But we beg for ourselves the liberty which others enjoy. '*In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas.*' (In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity.)

"We believe we ought to add that the theologian of an illustrious order, who had furnished me the names of the authors opposed to the Pontifical infallibility, in reference to the late Archbishop of Baltimore, committed a mistake which is more superficial than real. In the old edition the author speaks of the Pontifical infallibility as a questionable dispute which cannot be made the foundation of a dogma. We find the following words at page 241:—'*Non tamen placet ea loquendi ratio qua Pontifex, se solo, infallibilis predicatur.*' (Yet we do not like that way of speaking by which the Pope is said to be infallible by himself even alone.) Assuredly the author of that theological work openly contradicts the defenders of the modern argument of the personal and separate infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff.

"The American prelates have a special reason to hesitate upon this question of Pontifical infallibility. Neither Catholics nor Protestants in our country admit that the Popes have the right to depose sovereigns, to release subjects from their oath of allegiance, and to transfer when they please the kingdom of one prince to another. Our citizens of Irish birth, who are the majority and chief support of the Catholic Church in the United States, will have much difficulty, *de or peine*, in admitting that Pope Adrian IV., who was an Englishman, was infallible when he gave Ireland to Henry II., King of England. On the other hand the bulls of the Popes upon this subject are so clear and positive that the defenders of Pontifical infallibility in general believe themselves forced to admit the temporal sovereignty of the Pope over the universe. Adrian IV. said most specially, 'Ad cujus (Romanæ ecclesiæ) jus eam insulam, aliasque omnes quæ sacramenta fidei cepissent, pertinere, nemine dubium esset.' (To which—the Roman Church—belong that island and all others which have received the faith, as no one will ever doubt.) That donation of Adrian IV. was confirmed by his successor, Alexander III.

"It is also remarkable that the modern authors who talk so loud—*parlent si haut*—of the privilege of Pontifical infallibility, preserve at present a profound silence upon the other privilege which their predecessors estimated as important and as well proven. Until now we have been permitted to say that the Catholic Church has nothing to do with these transactions, and that it is not responsible for all that the Popes have done or may do. But if these Pontifical decisions become articles of faith, the Archbishop of Baltimore will be placed in an embarrassing position as well as us all, as he has happened lately in the matter of liberty of worship—*de la liberte des cultes*—the explanations which *Votre Grandeur* believed yourself obliged to give have calmed and appeased a small tempest which threatened the Church. If our memory does not deceive us, the documents are in the manuscript. It appears to us that the Archbishop of Baltimore esteemed himself happy to be able to subscribe by new explanations when adopting them. The Archbishop of Baltimore tells us in his letter that he has never doubted the general belief of the Church relative to the infallibility of the Vicars of Jesus Christ. In that case will it not be best to ask nothing more and to leave things where they are and where they have always been?

"Why does he ask for new definitions which do violence to the conscience of several of his colleagues in the episcopate? Because several among us believe that ecclesiastical history, the history of the Popes, the history of the councils, and the tradition of the Church are not in harmony with the new dogma, and that is why we believe that it is very inopportune to wish to define as an article of faith an opinion which appears to us to lack any solid foundation in Scripture and tradition, while it is contradicted by many irrefragable monuments. It would be out of place to continue any longer a discussion which is the business of the Council. But before concluding we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that the friends so devoted in appearance to the Holy See have raised by their indiscreet zeal many painful questions where religion has nothing to gain. But we have firm confidence that the Holy Spirit will illuminate all minds and direct all hearts. We are convinced that the promises made to the Church and to the Chair of Peter will not fail, and that neither such or such a party or such or such a man will triumph, but that the truth alone will obtain the victory. Deeply regretting the circumstances which have obliged us to address you this letter, we remain no less the sincere friends and admirers of your antagonist, as the humble servants of *Votre Grandeur, in behalf and in the name of several Bishops of the United States of America*."

"PETER RICHARD KENDRICK,
"Archbishop of St. Louis.
"JOHN BAPTIST PURCELL,
"Archbishop of Cincinnati."

BATTLE-FIELDS OF PARAGUAY.

Letters from the Battle Fields of Paraguay. By Captain RICHARD F. BURTON, F.R.G.S., &c., author of "Explorations of the Highlands of the Brazil," &c., &c. London: Tinsley Brothers. 1870.

THE death of Lopez on the last of the battle-fields of Paraguay may fitly serve as the occasion for tracing, under Captain Burton's guidance, the course of that fatal war of hundreds against thousands, of Brown Bess against the Spencer and Enfield rifles, of honeycombed carronades against Whitworth's guns, of punts and canoes against iron-plated steamers, and of poverty and ignorance against wealth and scientific appliances of war. The Paraguayan soldier has destroyed himself by his own heroism. Most foreigners are of opinion that two Paraguayans were quite a match for three Brazilians; but then, unhappily, the armies of Brazil and her allies were again and again renewed, while Paraguay had sent her entire male population to the war, and could do no more. The tenacity of purpose, the fierce courage, and the impassible contempt for death of the Paraguans, have gained for them imperishable glory, but could not permanently withstand the overwhelming power of their assailants. And now the Marshal President Lopez has met a death more honourable than his life, and the remnant of his male subjects have nothing left to fight for, unless, after the manner of their country, they can get up a contest over the question of who is to be their next tyrant.

In the year 1865, the first of the war, the Paraguayan army acted on the offensive, and incurred disasters which encouraged the allies to become assailants in the following year. The angle formed by the rivers Paraguay and Parana at their junction was the scene of the principal actions of the war. Let it be remembered that the Paraguay comes from the north and the Parana from the east. The world-famed fortress of Humaita is on the Paraguay, and further up the same river is Asuncion, the capital of the republic of Paraguay, which was opprobriously called by the journalists of Buenos Ayres the wigwam of the cacique Lopez. The country between the two rivers is almost impenetrable by an army, consisting for the most part either of mud or muddy water and of dense jungle. The difficulties of any advance, and the caution—to use a mild term—of the allies, detained them near the junction of the rivers for almost two years. Considering that Lopez was always uncomfortable under fire, the valour with which his starving half-clad soldiers fought for him is marvellous. At the "sea-like mouth" of the Parana is a small islet, upon which the Brazilians erected a battery opposite to the Paraguayan fort of Itapiru. This battery was attacked on April 10, 1866, by the Paraguyans under Lieutenant-Colonel Diaz. The fight was fierce. Fifteen out of twenty-six canoes were sunk, and of 1200 Paraguyans only 400 wounded men returned. It was the first of many reckless actions in which Lopez frittered away his devoted forces. The fort of Itapiru was armed with two eight-inch guns, and with these it kept at bay for forty days the allied army and the Brazilian fleet, consisting of eighteen steam gunboats and four ironclads. This fort was the key of the position; yet Lopez carelessly abandoned it. Ascending the River Paraguay, every mile of ground which the steamer passes cost a month of fighting. At Tuyuti, the first solid ground seen after the Confluence, lie 10,000 men, victims of cholera, small-pox, and fever. The soldiers died so fast that, in that country of water, there was hardly land enough to bury them. Near at hand are the sites of several great battles. At Curuzu the entrenchments of the Paraguayans were carried, after severe fighting by the allies, who waded through four feet of water to the attack. It was after this reverse that Lopez, as if he could not lose his soldiers fast enough by the fire of the enemy, caused a battalion to be literally decimated. He upbraided General Diaz for the loss of Curuzu, and was answered that no general could stop the men from running. Hereupon a delinquent battalion was formed in line, and every tenth man was taken out and shot. The officers of the battalion drew lots, and those who drew the long pieces of grass were also shot. This story is told by Mr. Thompson in his book, and he adds that he did not hear of the event till two years after it occurred. The allies omitted to follow up their success at Curuzu, and an entrenchment, hastily dug under the direction of Mr. Thompson, rescued the position of Curupaity. This gentleman was an English civil engineer, who was induced, or compelled, to serve under Lopez in this war, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Two days were gained for the works of Curupaity by the expedient adopted by Lopez of proposing a conference with the allied generals, which came to nothing. The unsuccessful assault upon these works cost the allies 5000 men. The loss fell most heavily on the troops of the Argentine Confederation, who gallantly struggled up to the trenches despite of mud knee-deep, and then found that they had forgotten their scaling ladders. This mishap filled the Argentine Confederation with rage and grief, and during the ten months from September, 1866, to July, 1867, the allies declined further operations. Ultimately Curupaity was evacuated by the Paraguayans. These positions were all selected on the same principle. The Paraguayans chose for their standpoint some place where the stream was narrowest and flowed swiftest, where the deepest water was from 50 to 150 yards off their guns, and where a passing ship would be most exposed to fire. They placed their guns upon a horse-shoe-shaped cliff forming a re-entering angle in the left or eastern bank of the river. The cliff, a natural earthwork, varied from 20 to 50 feet. It was generally bounded north and south by impenetrable swamp and jungle. Above Curupaity on the right bank of the river lay at the time of Captain Burton's visit remnants of the canoes which had the audacity to assault two Brazilian ironclads on the night of March 2nd, 1868. These desperate attempts, showing heroic devotion to the cause of Lopez, were often repeated, but never successfully. But they obliged the Brazilians to throw a boom across the river. A force of 1200 men, armed with swords and hand-grenades, was told off for the original attack, and after much merriment they were dismissed with presents of cigars by Mrs. Lynch, who told them to go and bring her back her ironclads. They paddled off on a very dark night in forty-eight canoes lashed in pairs, each carrying twenty-five men. The swiftness of the current carried many of them past the objects of attack into the middle of the hostile fleet. About half the number hit the mark and sprang on board almost unperceived. The crews of the two ironclads rushed below hatches, and into their turrets, but not before fifty of them were killed. The Paraguayans attempted to throw hand-grenades into the portholes, and ran about seeking ingress like a cat attacking a trapped mouse. The two ironclads were thus virtually taken. Presently two other ironclads steamed up alongside their consorts, and cleared the decks with volleys of grape and canister. Nothing remained for the Paraguayan survivors but to swim for life. It was the general opinion that if the Paraguayans could have taken a single ironclad, they would have cleared the river with it. If Lopez had received from Europe before the war began the ironclad ships which he had ordered, he might now be the chief of a great empire. Such, at least, is the opinion of Captain Burton.

The fortress of Humaita, which held the allies in check for upwards of two years, was nearly undiscoverable at a hasty glance. The site of this fortress, as of others which have been described, was a curved bank on the eastern side of the river; but the sweep was more than usually concave to the benefit of gunnery and the detriment of shipping. The level bank, twenty to thirty feet above the river, was bounded by swamps up stream and down stream. The whole lines of Humaita mounted 180 guns, but not above one-third of this number were serviceable. Some of them were so honeycombed that they must have been used as street posts. There were sundry quaint old tubes bearing the arms of Spain, and dated about 1680. The evacuation of Humaita by the Paraguayans took place in July, 1868. The residue of the garrison crossed the river into the country called the Gran Chaco, and threw up an entrenchment, which was immediately assailed by the allies. After defending themselves for ten days, they were prevailed upon to surrender. Captain Burton visited the ground which they had occupied. Fresh traces of the struggle still lay around, and everything spoke of the powerful and vehement nationality of Paraguay. The miserable remains of personal property told eloquently of the heart which the little republic had thrown into the struggle. The poor rags, ponchos of door-rug, were rotting like those that wore them. This personal inspection of the site of the latest struggle impressed Captain Burton with a belief in Paraguayan strength of purpose whicht subsequent events have justified. In a cemetery a Humaita he found inscriptions showing that this people carried warlike discipline even beyond the grave. They wanted only the newest appliances which civilisation owes to Whitworth and other inventors to make their cause pleasing to the gods. They were supplied by their enemies with plenty of Whitworth's shells, which, from some blunder, did not explode, and they bored a gun to send the shells back to the place from which they came. The author thinks that Humaita might easily have been taken by a desperate attack on the land side; but the terrible check at Curupaity deterred the allies from any enterprising movement.

A great part of the operations of the allies may be well described as "making war upon the Treasury." The crews of the ironclads used to breakfast, steam up the river, bang away at anything or nothing that they saw, and return to dinner. This, says the author, is comfortable, but it is not war. The expense of these operations in proportion to the results of them must have been enormous, and the expenditure was perhaps more wasteful than even our own in the Crimea. But it seems that in the course of civilisation war is made more and more for the benefit of contractors. The contrast between the well-fed, well-clothed Brazilians and the naked, starving Paraguayans recurs again and again in our author's pages. The Brazilian and Argentine officers were personally brave, but their respect for Paraguayan valour made their progress so deliberate as to excite suspicion of timorous or treacherous procrastination. After the fall of Humaita Lopez retired further up the river, and sustained several battles before abandoning his capital Asuncion. At Loma Valentina, which the author visited, 4000 Paraguayans and 3000 Brazilians fell. It was the hardest fighting of the whole war. The Paraguayan lines were forced, and the numerous Brazilian cavalry might easily have captured Lopez. But Marshal Caxias only sent infantry in pursuit. In any European service, such a general would have been brought to a court martial, but in Brazil he was made a duke.

Not the least of the difficulties of this war were the jealousy and hatred which prevailed among the allies. The contingent of the Banda Oriental was annihilated early in the struggle, and was not renewed. The Argentines and Brazilians agreed as well as cat and dog. In the last year of the war the Argentines retired from the business, and the final defeat and death of Lopez has been the work of Brazil alone. It appears that Lopez showed in his last field that resolution which had often failed before. He was fond of comparing his own career to that of Napoleon, whom he indeed resembled in the power which he possessed of making soldiers fight heroically for the selfish purposes of their general. But in one respect he differs from Napoleon. He has not survived the ruin of his hopes. There will now be peace in the solitude which once was Paraguay. The survivors of her soldiers should be carefully preserved for the sake of a breed of heroes.

RITUALISM RAMPANT.

WYMERING and Widley are two adjacent villages in Hampshire. The one has a rectory and the other a vicarage, which being hitched together by a "cum," form together a pleasant and profitable living for the Rev. G. Nugee—the "notorious Mr. Nugee," as the *Record* calls him. The Bishop of Winchester recently condescended to grace a confirmation at Wymering with his presence. It was a great occasion. There was a procession into the church with the Bishop in the midst, headed by a cross-bearer and banners, the Rev. N. T. Whitby—we ask our readers to mark the name, for a reason that will be presently seen—forming a very conspicuous object, for he was attired, as was also Mr. Nugee, in cassock, surplice, white and gold stole, and biretta, and he "bore the elegant pastoral staff recently presented to his Lordship the Bishop." There is much controversy whether what Dr. Wilberforce wore on his head was a "biretta" or only a skull-cap, but there he certainly was behind his staff-bearer, by his presence sanctioning and hallowing all. "The rear of the procession was brought up by the candidates for confirmation, the sisters of the neighbouring convent of St. Mary the Virgin, walking by the side of the young girls, all of whom wore the white veil, and were headed by the two splendid banners of the Guild of the Holy Child." The service was as Popish as Mr. Nugee could make it. There were lighted candles and other defiances of the recent judgment of the Court of Arches, but the Bishop said never a word. "A Protestant Eye-Witness," who, "from no choice of his own, was led to follow the Bishop in the procession," says that "to assert that the Bishop, either by word or deed, encouraged these innovations, is to be guilty of a breach of the ninth commandment." "Indeed!" rejoins Lord Shaftesbury, "why, then, did the Bishop not dismiss the procession and extinguish the candles?"

Leaving the Bishop to answer this question, we go on from Wymering to Widley, and see the natural sequence of a Bishop's giving countenance to Papistry. For the benefit of those Widley parishioners who had been convoyed by nuns to be confirmed at Wymering in the midst of holy candles, "a special early celebration of the Holy Eucharist" was held, but while the "celebrant" was "vesting" word was brought him that one of his parishioners was dying, and that the utmost haste was necessary if the poor man was to be saved from purgatory and properly sent to heaven. Without waiting for "ablutions" the "priest," who was none other than the Rev. N. T. Whitby, the Bishop's staff-bearer, rushed from the "altar" in "full Eucharistic vestment and biretta, carrying the Blessed Sacrament covered with the pall and veil of linen and lace, the outer one of silk being over all; two acolytes following, with the burse, cruets, and book." The report of the *Church Herald* states that the people knelt as the Blessed Sacrament passed along, "the wind and the rain meanwhile, apparently inspired by the Prince of the Air and Powers of Darkness, vainly striving to arrest the progress of God's Messenger," and delay him—for, of course, this is what is meant—till the poor, lost soul should be beyond the salvation which the priest was bringing him. Another minute, and he would have been too late. The "corporal having been unfolded and the paten and chalice reverently placed by the bedside, the priest, with the acolytes kneeling about him, exhibited the Blessed Sacrament to the dying man. The gleam which shot from those glazing orbs told that he was famishing for the Body of his Lord and Saviour," but he was too far gone to open his mouth. The priest, therefore, *pulled his jaws apart, and poured the wine down his throat*; or, in more elegant Ritualistic language, "he received the chalice of Viaticum." "Then he gave one heavenly smile of satisfaction, and sank back to eternal peace and rest." The reporter, who can scarcely be any other than the Rev. N. T. Whitby himself, hereupon exclaims, "Ah, could our Protestant friends but have been present at that death scene they never again could have doubted of the reality of their Saviour's presence in His sacrament!" The reverend gentleman and his friends do not, it will be perceived, account themselves in any sense Protestants, and that is the honestest thing about them. As to the funeral, we will only just mention that as it was late in the day "a celebration was impossible, but the vestment was arranged in the epistle corner of the altar in testimony of the priest's desire to offer the holy sacrifice."

Let us take breath. It seems necessary to say again that Wymering and Widley churches belong to the English Establishment, and that the Revs. Nugee and Whitby are clergymen of the Church of England. There are laws against outdoor ecclesiastical processions, and the Prayer-book says that the bread and wine shall not be carried out of church.

But what matters that, and what matter all the costly and cumbrous prosecutions of Mr. Mackonochie, Mr. Bennett, or Mr. Purchas? The Romanisers laugh Prayer-book, Judges, and Law alike to scorn. We dare say the *Record* is for once correct when it says that "if Bishop Wilberforce had formed an alliance with Mr. Miall he could not have served the Liberation Society better" than by countenancing Mr. Nugee; but there are some questions suggested by the astounding story we have rehearsed which are of more immediate importance than the Bishop of Winchester's contribution to the separation of Church and State. What *is* the Church of England now and what is it to be in the future? Protestant it certainly is not, Reformed it cannot be called while Mr. Whitby plays his pranks unreproved. There is a party which cares not what tricks the Ritualist mountebanks play at one end of the pole while the Evangelicals weigh it down at the other, and they themselves sit smiling in the middle. But has the temporal Head of the Church nothing to say on this subject? Has Parliament which made and keeps the Church no opinion or wish on the subject? It is not for us to meddle, but it is impossible that we can be otherwise than deeply concerned to know whether the national clergy are to revive revolting Romish superstitions at the public expense, and lead back the country—as far as in them lies—to Popery. Will not the Evangelicals memorialise the Queen to signify her Royal pleasure that Messrs. Nugee and Whitby shall be unfrocked? Has the Earl of Shaftesbury no question to put to the Bishop of Winchester in his place in the House of Lords? Will not some member of Parliament ask the Premier what the religion of the State Church is now supposed to be, and, if he is unable to answer that question, whether it is intended to repeal the Act of Uniformity?—*The English Independent*, May 20.

COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION AND ITS PROSPECTS.

(From the Nautical Magazine.)

SOME very severe and well-deserved observations on our maritime traders have been made at the recent meeting of the Society of Naval Architects, referring principally to the subject of sending overladen steam vessels to sea. And it seems tolerably clear that the test of experience, with all the bitter loss inflicted thereby on the public, is cooly left by our authorities to provide a remedy for the evil. This is a very serious subject, and the result has been dwelt on by the Society of Naval Architects in a train of remarks which do not reflect any credit either on the owners of those unfortunate vessels that have been lost, or on the system under which the Government permits such overladen vessels to go to sea. It is very well known (and we have given a glaring case of the kind in these pages) that if one captain has some trifling misgivings on the subject of his ship being too deeply laden, and if he has the slightest objection on the score of safety to take her to sea, another captain will do it instead, and that the said captain must not look again for employment from the parties to whom such ship and cargo belongs. The London was a glaring case of this kind, and her miserable foundering, and the unhappy loss of 220 human lives in consequence, was the subject of bitter comment in this journal. The loss of the London, we considered, and always shall do so, was a disgrace to us as a maritime nation. And the system yet goes on. How long it is to do so remains to be seen. In fact, it would appear that there is something rotten at the very core of our maritime trade. Ships are sent to sea to be lost. Overlading is known to be one of those causes, and yet it is permitted. However, there is a twofold advantage about it certainly, for it is not only a way of making money, but a quiet way of getting rid of redundant population. And those are no doubt two very desirable things. But, as we have said, how long is it to last?

Here is what the Chairman of the Society of Naval Architects says of the system:—

"There remains now, gentlemen, only one more subject upon which I desire to say a word, but it is a subject which has been very much—accidentally partly—in my mind of late, and a subject upon which I very much desire to take counsel with you, with the view of deciding whether or not it is most desirable that the Government of the day should be pressed to institute and to prosecute a scientific inquiry on the subject. It is a subject, beyond all doubt, surrounded with very great practical difficulty—I allude to the question of the load draught of merchant ships at sea.

"Every one has of late been deeply touched, I am sure, by what I am afraid we must now inevitably regard as the loss of that great packet the City of Boston, the most melancholy event of the kind which has occurred since the loss of the President, under somewhat similar circumstances, some years ago. You, gentlemen, must remember that at a period when hope was not abandoned (I am not sure that hope is altogether abandoned yet, although I am afraid that it is nearly so), a statement appeared in the public papers, in the form of an anonymous letter, proceeding from the town of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, stating that when the City of Boston put to sea she was, from the large cargo that had been stored in her, from 18 in. to 20 in. below her proper draught. I dwell specially on the fact that that was an anonymous letter. But, on the other hand, I think that those who read it will allow that, so far as the language and characteristics of that letter went, there was nothing in it which conveyed to the mind any idea that it was a letter written with other than honest and bona fide purposes. There was nothing in the letter to give the idea that anything like ill-will towards the parties connected with the City of Boston had in any manner dictated that letter. Gentlemen, I thought it my duty to put a question upon this subject in the House of Commons; and I asked the Board of Trade whether they had received any communication at all tending to confirm the statements in this anonymous letter. I had given notice of the question, and the gentleman who, in the absence of Mr. Bright, represents the Board of Trade in the House of Commons, very naturally and very properly applied to that well-known and distinguished house, the Messrs. Inman, to whom the City of Boston belonged, for information upon this interesting question. In the same spirit in which I have spoken with regard to the letter I desire to speak with regard to the Messrs. Inman, and I should think myself wholly without justification if I were to say a word upon this occasion which would reflect upon that well-known and distinguished firm in any manner whatever. They have conducted that great service between the two countries for a long period with great success and great ability, and I entirely accept the assurance of the Messrs. Inman, and entirely believe that they would not willingly have risked the safety of their passengers by any improper proceedings.

"But, gentlemen, we public men who undertake a public duty must not look to the right or to the left in carrying out that duty. I think we are bound, if we venture to touch upon such matters at all, only to regard the safety of the public; and the Messrs. Inman, in the representation which on their behalf was made in the House of Commons, entirely denying that any improper cargo had been stowed in the City of Boston, I have no doubt they only stated that which they fully and entirely believed, and which it was right and proper in their position that they should do. But, gentlemen, we cannot forget this. We cannot forget that the Messrs. Inman spoke from Liverpool, and that which was charged against the City of Boston, if true, occurred at Halifax. We cannot forget that the contradiction came from the agent of the Messrs. Inman at Halifax, and, therefore from the very person who, if anything improper had been done, was exactly the person who would be responsible for that impropriety. Therefore, while on the other hand I do not for a moment mean to say that I do believe the anonymous letter, and that I do not believe the agent of the Messrs. Inman, yet it does appear to me that considering the dreadful event which somehow or other happened, and that if the contents of that anonymous letter were true, and the ship was laden—I will not say to this number of inches or to that number of inches—but if she was at that period of the year laden beyond the point which safety justified—I say, if that were the case, a grave and serious responsibility would rest upon the agent at Halifax, who allowed her to leave the port in that state, and I think it would be very desirable, for the sake of Messrs. Inman, that the truth should be cleared up, and the facts known.

"It does not follow, as a matter of course, even if she were overladen, that that was the cause of the disaster. She might have come in contact with ice, or she might have been lost from other circumstances, attributable solely, without blame to anybody, to stress of weather. But a serious statement has been made, and without intending to impeach the character of anybody, that statement has only been contradicted by a person who must be regarded as an interested party. Well, gentlemen, there stands for the moment this important and painful question with respect to that particular ship the City of Boston; but the effect of my having given notice of this question, and having put this question in the House of Commons, was one I had not for a moment thought of or foreseen. The effect of it has been that from a considerable number of quarters, from a considerable variety of persons, some speaking from one motive and some from another, but from all parts of the country, I have received communications, to an extent to which I had no expectation or idea, pressing upon me the immense importance of this question of overladen ships.

"Two particular causes, as I am told constant causes, of disaster have been pressed upon my consideration. The first is a relaxation of a rule which did exist, but for some reason or other—I know not why—it appears to have been relaxed and abandoned. I mean the rule that every steamship (I do not know whether it applies to sailing ships or not) putting to sea ought to be provided with watertight bulk-heads. That is one point which has been pressed upon my attention. The other point which has been pressed upon my attention is the immense loss of life and property arising, as I say, partly from this neglect of watertight bulk-heads, but in too many instances from the fact of the ships proceeding to sea laden beyond the point of safety. I am anxious not to dwell more upon this subject than I can help, but I may state that I have been startled by the extraordinary amount, the dreadful amount of loss which has occurred within the last twelve months—I mean the loss of life and property in steamships at sea. The facts I am about to mention have already been the subject, on my part, of questions in Parliament, but I think you will perhaps regard it as well on this occasion, as I am alluding to the subject, that I should repeat those figures, because they are, I think, astounding figures.

"The first fact I will mention is that to which I first referred in the House of Commons, namely, that from the 1st of this last January to the middle of March, that is to say, in the first ten weeks of the present year, there were lost no less than nine steamships. Two of those steamships were lost in consequence of those collisions at sea to which I have already adverted, one or two of the others were stranded, and the remainder, more than half of the whole, appear to have foundered at sea, and nothing is known of their end. Well, gentlemen, the other fact brought to my notice was this: this latter fact was brought to my notice by a simple quotation from a public newspaper that from the beginning of last July to the beginning of November, no less than twenty-eight steamships were lost at sea. Therefore as to what may have happened during the months of November and December last I have no information at present; but considering the period of the year the too great probability is that they were not behind the other periods to which I have referred in the number of these melancholy casualties. But cutting out those two months of November and December, as to which I have no information, and taking the six months from July to November, and then January to March, we find a number of no less than thirty-seven steamships have been lost at sea. Gentlemen, I think you will consider this a subject for very grave and anxious consideration. Something must surely be wrong. I cannot imagine that, with the skill of our seamen and the great skill of our naval architects in the construction of ships, such a disastrous loss as thirty-seven steamships within the period of six months can have occurred without there being something wrong either in the construction or loading of these ships, or both.

"My immediate and practical object is to take counsel with this meeting of scientific men competent to advise upon this subject, and to ask them whether they do or do not think that, under such circumstances, it is desirable that some member of Parliament should press upon her Majesty's Government that it is really due to the safety of the public and the character of our commercial navy that a public inquiry should be directed to the settlement of this subject, and to endeavour satisfactorily to solve the question whether the difficulties are really so great that no plan can be devised for increasing the safety of our ships and the safety of the lives of our gallant sailors when they put to sea in those ships. Gentlemen, I ought not to quit the subject without reminding you that at one of our former annual meetings, shortly after a particular event of the same kind—namely, the loss of the London, I brought this same subject before the House of Commons. I also brought it before this meeting of naval architects, and you will, I am sure, remember that this institution appointed a committee of the most competent and scientific gentlemen. That committee devoted a degree of time and labour to the inquiry which I consider most honourable and creditable to them, and produced a very able report. That report was presented to the Board of Trade, and I was sorry when I was told the other day by the Minister who represents the Board of Trade that, upon full consideration of the recommendations of that committee, *the Board of Trade had not thought it desirable to carry out the recommendations* which that report contained. On the other hand, gentlemen, without any feeling other than a bona fide desire to increase the safety of the public, I am bound to say, from the answers I have lately received in Parliament, and from public events which are well known to you all, my impression is, that the extent to which the Board of Trade now acts upon these subjects, and the amount of information which is conveyed to the Board of Trade with regard to these casualties—and further, that the inquiries which are carried on by the Board of Trade, *are not so satisfactory, and do not give such confidence* with regard to the safety of the public, as it is very desirable for the public interest they should do."

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TURF.

(From the Field.)

WE are not in the habit of producing examples of the proceedings at our race meetings, which are in vulgar language described as "milking" and "roping," because we believe them to be so common that it would be unjust to select any one in particular for animadversion. But the management of two or three horses entered for the Chester Cup, if the statements publicly made in relation to them remain uncontradicted, affords so complete an illustration of the cause of Sir Joseph Hawley's desire to do away with p.p. betting, that we think it incumbent on us to refer to the subject.

From the running of the horses in this race it appears clear that only two of them had any real chance of success—namely, the winner, and Cecil, both 5 years old—the former handicapped at 6 st., and the latter at 7 st. 5 lbs., while Formosa, of the same age, whose powers were supposed to be well known, accepted with 8 st. 2 lbs., and came in the actual second. In the same stable with Our Mary Ann is Starter (winner of the Goodwood Stakes last year), who was in some way brought prominently into the market, and stood for a short time at 8 and 9 to 1; but, as is asserted, a sufficient stake could not be got on him, and he was laid against by his own stable, and eventually not brought to the post. Our Mary Ann, on the other hand, being kept quiet in the market, was backed at very long odds, and started at 20 to 1, as might naturally be expected after having been run through three seasons with only one win, and that in her second year, her last appearance having been in the Cesarewitch of 1869, with 6 st. 7 lbs. on her, and having started altogether fifteen times. Cecil—whose winning was no doubt supposed by his party to be a certainty, since Our Mary Ann was altogether ignored—was not brought to the post, as it is stated, until the bookmakers had combined to lay a heavy amount (£14,000) against him, for without the chance of realising this large sum it may reasonably be supposed that it was not worth while to expose his actual form, as distinguished from his supposed one, in the eyes of the handicapper; and, to conceal this as much as possible, it is asserted that he was pulled up when his chance of winning was gone. Several other horses, including Glenfalloch and Bonny Swell, did not run, as is currently reported, because the bookmakers declined to lay enough money against them; and their subsequent running has shown that these gentlemen were correct in their estimates of them. But the above examples are sufficient for our present purpose.

We may again remark, that we do not desire to impugn the proceedings of the owners either of the winner or Cecil, and we only cite them as bearing upon Sir Joseph Hawley's resolutions. The premium upon "getting the weight off" horses by running them unsuccessfully, until at last the handicapper is deceived, is so great, and the difficulty of attaining that end in any other way so insurmountable, that it can scarcely occasion surprise, if in the course of thirty years that has become the rule, which, at the commencement, was a practice condemned by every racing man of position or character. It is the principle of the handicap that leads to these objectionable practices, which should be altered, instead of making an attempt merely to confine those practices within limits which are almost sure to be passed when the temptation to do so is offered. Fully coinciding as we do with Sir Joseph Hawley on the necessity for reform, we fail to see that the abolition of p.p. betting would suffice to prevent laying against horses for the purpose of "milking;" as, although the law may compel the bringing of the horses to the post instead of "scratching" them, the chance of their winning may be rendered as remote in the one case as in the other. It is well understood that there are many owners who would not object to running their horses to "get off the weight," although they would not descend so low as to adopt the "milking" process. Unless it can be supposed that so good a judge as Mr. W. Day was so little acquainted with the mare's capabilities as to run Our Mary Ann thirteen times in succession without winning, we must come to the conclusion that the usual course for getting the weight off has been adopted in her case, to be at last crowned with success. In 1869 alone, she cost £85 in stakes, for which, if she had been tried to be useless, forfeits amounting to less than one-quarter of that sum might have been paid, independently of the expenses incurred in taking her to Newmarket, Ascot, and elsewhere. But then comes the difficulty, which stares us in the face: granting the cessation of p. p. betting, and granting also that horses can be brought to the post without their merits being exposed, what is to prevent owners and trainers from carrying on the present game only one step farther—that is to say, instead of scratching their horses, running them either with orders not to win, or with such a preparation as to prevent it? That this would be done we have no doubt; and for this reason, though we strongly approve of Sir Joseph Hawley's desire to reform the Turf, we can scarcely come to the conclusion with him that the abolition of p.p. betting would entirely effect that object. Bookmakers, it is true, could not afford to lay the same odds as at present, because the horses backed would be less numerous—as they could not open their books till the morning of the race. But they would then bet proportionally heavily, as they now do at Newmarket on the handicaps made overnight.

The refusal of the Jockey Club to enter into the question of betting is most unfortunate, because Admiral Rous, who is the prime mover in maintaining this position, being the chief maker of these handicaps, cannot but be fully aware of the practices to which we have alluded, and has indeed repeatedly drawn attention to them. No one seems prepared to deny their existence, and yet the governing body of the Turf refuses to inquire into them. At present the House of Commons and the Government are probably too fully occupied with other business to grapple with the abuses of the Turf: but if the Jockey Club allow any further time to elapse than the current year, it is plain enough that the consideration of these abuses, and of a remedy for them, will be taken out of their hands.

STOCK AND STATION REPORT.

DAWSON AND CO.—Fat Cattle: The market has been fully supplied throughout the week; and we can note no improvement in prices. Messrs. Baldwin and Manchee's averaged £4 1s per head, Mr. Town's £4 12s, Mr. Clark's £4 17s, and Mr. Pearse's £5. We quote prime cattle at £5 to £5 10s. Picked pens would bring, perhaps, £6 to £6 10s. Fat sheep: A sale of heavy wethers at 11s 6d each is reported. Some extraordinary heavy sheep brought from 19s to 33s each. The market is somewhat weaker to-day, and for about 500 of Mr. Richard Weaver's sheep we could only make 10s 6d each. Some 43 lb. ewes were offered, and withdrawn at 6s. Fat Lambs: The highest average price is 8s 9d each. We sold a lot of ill-conditioned creatures at from 2s to 5s 9d each. Fat Calves: We have not made any sales this week, and notice no alteration in prices. Store Cattle: There is still an active demand for this description of stock, at former quotations. We have one or two lots under offer, and expect to be able to report sales shortly. Prices remain as last quoted. Store Sheep: These also continue in demand. We have 10,000 under offer at 7s 6d, for delivery at Dubbo, and expect to conclude a sale. In conjunction with Mr. R. Craig, of Braidwood, we have sold a mixed lot of about 4000—ewes, wethers, lambs, and rams—at 4s each, cash, for delivery near Braidwood. Horses: Good horses are in demand. We quote heavy draught horses at from £15 to £26 each, and good light saddle and harness horses at from £10 to £20. There are no fresh sales of thoroughbred horses to record, nor do we expect that any will be made until the Exhibition opens next month. We shall then have imported stallion Grandmaster (son of the renowned Gladiateur), Millionaire, Corombus, and others for sale, and in this connection we beg respectfully to invite attention to advertisement of stock for sale during and after the Exhibition. We have reason to think that the most important sale ever held in any of the colonies of pure stock will be ours of next month, comprising as it will the horses already mentioned and others; imported pure short-horn bulls; imported pure merino rams from the stud of Messrs. Sturgeon and Sons (whose sheep are the direct descendants of the original pure Spanish merino flock imported into England by his late Majesty George the Third), pure bred colonial bulls, sheep, &c. We should be obliged if our friends would kindly send us, as soon as possible, full particulars of all the stock they will have for sale. Time is running short, and the sooner catalogues are out the better. Stations: We have several transactions pending, and are happy to notice a growing desire to invest in pastoral properties. Now that the wool market is apparently on the upward move, we should expect that sheep stations will increase in value; and, indeed, we have lately discovered a tendency on the part of sellers to ask enhanced prices.—July 23.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, July 22.—Business has been a little more active this week than last. Our principal wholesale houses have received a fair supply of orders for shearing purposes, which are now in course of execution. Carriers are not quite so plentiful, as they are up country waiting to bring down the wool, and in the meantime are employed upon the several stations. Retail trade has been a little brisker, but not to any very great extent. This department of business cannot expect to be active for some time, as the townspeople and neighbouring settlers have really little money to spend even for the common necessaries of life. A large breadth of land is being prepared, and confident hopes are entertained that the Central Floods Relief Committee in Sydney will be pleased to make a considerable grant, so that our local committee may be enabled to distribute seed for the purpose of supplying the want of the farmers. The prices of merchandise generally have, for the most part, sustained no material change since my last report.

Sugars have slightly declined, but to no appreciable extent.

In wheat and flour quotations remain unaltered, although on account of recent arrivals, it was thought prices would give way.

Bran and Pollard: Both are inquired for at the undermentioned quotations.

Maize.—There is very little forward this week, and that of a not sufficiently dry description either for shipment or for the manufacture of maize meal.

Hay.—The farmers on the higher lands are busy pressing. The quality of that which is being prepared for the market is reported to be much better than that recently seen. The prices hitherto ruling are likely to give way to a small extent, particularly as a better supply of green fodder may be soon expected. The latter commodity, however, is still very scarce. The so-called loads of lucerne which are sold are very small, and extravagant prices demanded.

Kerosene, of American brands, continues high, as it is just now very scarce in this market.

In oilmen's stores there is no change worthy of mention, either in prices or stocks.

English hams, bacon, and cheese are scarce and dear.

Vegetables this week are a little more plentiful. Up to this time it has been a rare thing to see anything other than potatoes, but within the last few days a small supply of turnips and carrots has been sent in. The prices asked for them, however, are exorbitant, as quoted below.

In farm and dairy produce there is no complaint as to supply. Butter and eggs are brought in by the neighbouring settlers, and disposed of at reasonable prices; indeed, this source of income, together with poultry, may be said to be their chief means of subsistence for the present.

Fat Cattle.—A small supply has hitherto arrived, but several drafts being shortly expected, prices this week have not exceeded those in the report of last week.

Fat Sheep.—A moderate supply of good quality offered during this week, which have been sold at 10s for wethers averaging 52 lbs.

Teas.—£6 to £10 per chest, £3 to £5 per half-chest.

Sugar.—Ration, £33; Mauritius, £35 to £43; counters, £36 to £47; Company's pieces, £44; crystals, £54; snowdrops, £58; loaf, £61, per ton.

Coffee.—1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb.

Oilmen's Stores.—Bottled fruits 12s 6d to 14s, English jams (1-lb. tins) 11s 6d to 13s, colonial ditto 8s to 10s, sardines (half-tins) 7s 6d, lobsters 9s, oysters 13s6d, salmon 18s, pickles (quarts) 14s per dozen; currants 5½d to 6d, raisins 7d to 9d per lb.; salad oil 7s 6d to 26s, Lea and Perrins' sauces 13s 6d to 26s per dozen; vinegar, 1s per quart; mustard 1s 3d, pepper 1s to 1s 3d per lb.

Wheat, 3s to 4s, Egyptian 2s 6d per bushel.

Flour, £13 to £14 per ton.

Bran, £4 10s per ton.

Pollard, £5 10s per ton.

Hay.—Lucerne £4 5s to £4 15s, oaten £6 15s to £8 per ton.

Green lucerne, per load, 7s to 7s 6d; barley, not any; maize per bushel 3s 3d to 3s 9d, maize meal, 10s and 11s per 100 lbs.

Spirits.—Martell's brandy, per gallon, 23s; Martell's brandy, per case, 54s; Hennessy's brandy, per gallon, 23s; Hennessy's brandy, per case, 55s; rum, per gallon, 13s to 20s; gin, per case, 46s; gin (full contents), per case, 50s; old tom, per case, 36s; whisky, per case, 37s 6d; ales (English), per hogshead, £7 5s; ales (English), per dozen, 12s and 13s 6d; porter, per dozen, 11s to 13s; ales (colonial), per gallon, 10d to 1s 2d.

Poultry.—Geese, per pair, 5s 6d to 6s 6d wholesale, retail 5s 9d to 7s; ducks, per pair, 3s wholesale, retail 4s 3d; fowls, per pair, 2s 6d wholesale, retail 3s; turkey cocks, per pair, 8s wholesale, retail 9s 6d; turkey hens, per pair, 7s wholesale, retail 8s 6d.

Fruits.—Apples, wholesale 14s to 18s per case, retail 1s 3d to 2s per dozen; pears, wholesale 7s 6d per case, retail 1s 2d to 1s 10d per dozen; oranges, wholesale 4d to 5d, retail 6d to 1s per dozen; lemons, wholesale 3d, retail 5d per dozen; bananas, wholesale 1s to 1s 4d per dozen, retail 1½d to 2d each; pine apples, wholesale 9s to 10s per dozen, retail 1s to 1s 3d each.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, wholesale £3 15s per ton, retail 4s 6d to 5s per cwt.; onions, wholesale 12s 6d to 15s per cwt., retail 3d per lb.; turnips, wholesale 4s to 4s 6d per dozen bunches, retail 5d per bunch; pumpkins, wholesale 2s 6d to 4s 6d per dozen, retail 5d to 6d each; carrots, wholesale 4s 3d to 4s 6d per dozen bunches, retail 5d per bunch.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef, wholesale 16s to 17s per 100 lbs., retail 3d per lb.; mutton, wholesale 2d to 2½d, retail 2½d to 3d; lamb, retail 3s to 4s per quarter; veal, wholesale 4d to 4½d, retail 5d per lb.; pork, wholesale 4d to 4½d, retail 6d to 7d per lb.; salt beef, 17s per 100 lbs.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter, wholesale 1s per lb.; 1s 3d per lb. retail; eggs, 9d to 10 per dozen wholesale, 1s to 1s 1d per dozen retail; English cheese, 1s 6d per lb. wholesale, 1s 9d per lb. retail; colonial cheese, 4d per lb. wholesale, 6d to 7d per lb. retail; bacon, 5½d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 7d to 8d per lb. retail.

Leather.—Sydney kip leather, 1s 8d to 2s per lb., Maitland ditto 1s 8d to 2s per lb., Sydney sole leather 1s to 1s 3d per lb., Maitland ditto 10d to 1s per lb., bag leather 12s to 14s 6d per side, harness leather 1s to 1s 2d per lb., calfskins 3s to 5s per lb., French calfskins 5s 6d to 6s per lb., basils 16s to 17s 6d per dozen, hides 8s to 16s each.

Tallow.—Mutton £31 to £32 10s, beef £28 to £29 per ton.

Candles.—5d per lb. wholesale, 6d per lb. retail.

Tobacco.—American, 4s to 6s per lb.; colonial, 1s to 1s 6d per lb.; leaf, 3½d to 5d per lb.; cigars, £5 10s to £6 5s per 1000.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Australasian Packet, barque, 182 tons, Captain Ledwell, from Adelaide 14th instant. Passenger—Mrs. Ledwell. Captain, agent.

JULY 24.

Liberator, ship, 695 tons, Captain Levie, from the Downs 17th April. Passengers—Mrs. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Walker and child, Mrs. Crackenthorp, Mrs. Hunter, Messrs. J. J. Turner, A. Marks, W. Misdale, W. Goose. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain J. F. Clark, from Melbourne 21st instant, via Twofold Bay. Passengers—Colonel Thompson, Mrs. Warby, Miss Warby, Miss Laycock, Messrs. Warby, E. Purcell, B. H. Dodds, Rowsell, Dyson, Williamson, Inman, James, F. S. Hewitt, Allison, and 10 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

Ellesmere, barque, 179 tons, Captain M'Kenzie, from Circular Head 16th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Australind, for Newcastle.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 23.

Norman, for S. S. Islands; Pakeha, for Petropaulovski; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton; Hero (s.), for Melbourne; Jessie Kelly, Venture, for New Caledonia; Kate Kearney, for South Sea Islands; Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 23.

Norman, barque, 254 tons, Captain Bryce, for Fiji. Passengers—Mrs. Burt, Master Burt, Miss Vaughan, Miss Andrews, Messrs. M. Williams, T. Wittaker, E. R. Deane, J. M'Case, W. G. Brown, S. Morton, W. G. Anderson, R. H. Stone, W. James, W. Sommerville, F. Fowles, W. Thomas, D. Martin, J. Wilkinson, J. Thompson, A. Johnstone, W. Jamieson.

Esmeralda, barque, 384 tons, Captain Gouyon, for Batavia, via Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 23.

Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Turtle, from Lake Macquarie, with 7 tons timber; Lavina, Alert, Australia, from Newcastle, with 512 tons of coal; Maid of Erin, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels maize, 1000 dozen oranges; Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 120 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 10 calves, 3 coops fowls, 4 cases eggs, 10 bags bacon.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 23.

Turtle, for Lake Macquarie; Maid of Erin, Swan, for the Hawkesbury River; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Lavina, Saxonia (s.), Alert, for Newcastle; Sylvanus, for Jervis Bay.

IMPORTS.—JULY 23.

Australasian Packet, from Adelaide: 50 cases jams, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2036 bags flour, 346 bags wheat, 205 packages glass, 20 cases jams, 49 cases wine, 4800 feet timber, 1600 staves, Order.

JULY 24.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne, via Twofold Bay: 1 case, 2 bales mouldings, Rittenberg; 3 cases, W. Maddock; 10 cases tobacco, J. Jacobs and Co.; 5 boxes, Government Printer; 8 packages, Colonial Sugar Refining Co.; 30 cases galvanized iron, J. M'Ilwraith; 12 dozen brooms, M. S. S. Co.; 3 boxes, J. Baulk; 1 package, Mort's Dock Co., 57 packages agricultural implements, Woods, Shortland, and Fox; 30 cases moselle, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 134 bags wheat, S. Priestly; 250 bags flour, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 250 cases kerosene, R. Towns and Co.; 50 bundles 26 loose iron poles, 28 cases material, 1006 castings, Government N. S. W.; 20 bags oatmeal, W. H. Ariell; 4 crates cabbage, J. Brown; 20 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 60 cases jam, R. F. Stubbs; 75 boxes plates, 40 ingots tin, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 20 empty tanks, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, J. L. Sherriff; 13 packages furniture, 5 bags onions, Healy; 112 bars iron, Cogswell; 200 bags flour, G. Rhodes; 34 bags flour, C. B. Bond; 903 bags wheat, Nipper and See; 450 bags flour, 52 packages, Order.

Liberator, from London: 5000 fire bricks, G. E. Crane; 60 hogsheads ale, 51 packages, Young and Lark; 6 casks oil, C. T. Sandon; 400 cases, Walford and Sparks; 200 rails, Railway Commissioners; 209 packages wire, 6 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 30,000 slates, J. M'Ilwraith; 500 boxes candles, 200 casks beer, 25 casks vinegar, 200 casks whiting, 130 casks currants, 155 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, Daniell, King, and Co.; 53 packages, Bradley, Newton, and Lamb; 5 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 770 deals, Parbury, Brothers; 1 package, Miss Walker; 20 cases starch, E. and W. Paul; 7 packages, Allen, Street, and Norton; 514 packages, 224 casks beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 50 barrels tar, 50 casks plaster, 6 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 30 casks, Broomfield and Co.; 1 case, Golding; 250 boxes candles, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 7 packages, J. J. Moore; 2 packages, Bishop of Bathurst; 2 cases, I. Hagen; 2 cases, J. Kilgour; 30 bales, Cohen and Levy; 2 packages, W. Clark; 11 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 cases, H. C. Brooks; 2 packages, E. D. Thomson; 40 packages shooks, R. Towns and Co.; 2 packages drugs, T. J. Brown; 21 packages, J. Keep; 194 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages, T. and J. Skinner; 82 bundles iron, 43 packages, Saddington and Sons; 3 packages, W. H. Paling; 29 trunks, 14 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 8 coils, F. Korff; 15 packages, H. Woolnough and Co.; 435 kegs nails, 550 bags salt, 110 casks beer, 300 casks cement, 29 anchors, 14 bales corks, 100 casks whiting, 100 casks soda, 500 bundles wire, 25000 slates, 1561 packages, Order.

Ellesmere, from Circular Head: 200 tons potatoes, Order.

EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

Jessie Kelly, for New Caledonia: 16 bags 2 casks sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 50 cases brandy, 6 packages tobacco, 96 bags rice, 2 cases coffee, 4 cases matches, 27 bars 24 bundles iron, 7 bars steel, 10 anchors, 150 iron pots, 10 coils rope, 30 bags bran, 1100 palings, 4634 feet timber, 6 rolls leather, 100 bags potatoes, 11 drums oil, 47 packages nails, 100 bags maize, 15 bags barley, 24 doors, 15 cases onions, 33 bags salt, 17 tierces beef, 80 sacks flour, 87 packages biscuits, 101 packages, C. Schweig and Co.; 11 bags rice, 2 cases tobacco, 9 packages, W. Swanson; 2 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 hogshead rum, 10 cases brandy, 10 cases kerosene, 12 packages tea, 5 cases vestas, 24 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 2 quarter-casks spirits wine, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case cigars, 8 bags coffee, 276 bags rice, 12 packages tea, 7 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 cases chairs, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case coffee, 10 cases kerosene, 14 packages, Frazer and Co.; 3 cases muskets, 37 cases biscuits, Montefiore and Montefiore, 26 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 7 packages, M. Myers; 8 packages, Durand; 3 packages, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.; 23 kegs gunpowder, 2 kegs shot, A. Smith.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Black Swan, (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Hero (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the City of Hobart (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON, via BRISBANE, GLADSTONE, AND MARYBOROUGH.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By H.I.M.S. Marçeau, this day, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: July 23, Silver Eagle, ship, 896 tons, Captain Case, for London; Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane; Young Australian, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Lake, for Fiji; Black Swan (s.), 214 tons, Captain Bristow, for Maryborough.

A private letter was received in town on Saturday reporting that the schooner Fanny, in ballast, and belonging to Mr. Speer, of Sydney, was lying between the heads at Botany on that morning, with the sea breaking clean over her. She was riding by her two anchors, and it was thought that she would not survive the gale which was blowing. The captain and crew left her at 7.30 a.m., and succeeded in reaching the shore after being in great danger of being capsized.

The ship Liberator, Captain Levie, from London, after a very tempestuous passage, arrived on Sunday morning. She sailed from the Downs on the 17th April, and with only moderate N.E. trades, crossed the Equator on 19th May, in longitude 24° W., where she took a strong S.E. trade, which carried her to latitude 16·25 S., passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, on 18th June, in latitude 40·20 S., 61 days out. From this point she had very heavy weather and variable winds from N. to N.W., for days blowing a succession of violent gales, with a terrific sea. On 28th June it blew a perfect hurricane from N.W., compelling Captain Levie to round his vessel to for twelve hours. During this time he lost a portion of his bulwarks, started the break of the poop, and washed the long-boat from the chocks, by the heavy seas breaking on board. Passed the meridian of St. Paul's in latitude 39.22 S. Her easting was made in the parallel of latitude 40° S. When in longitude 127 E. was detained six days by baffling winds from the N.E. Passed King's Island on the 20th instant, and had N.E. winds the greater portion of her passage up this coast. The Liberator has made three successive passages from London within a few hours of each other, viz., 96 days.

The Liberator reports having spoken the clipper ship Patriarch hence for London, on the 31st May, in latitude 23° S., longitude 31° W., 42 days out, all well. It was blowing a stiff gale from E.S.E., and the Patriarch had all sail set, together with topmast and lower studdingsail.

16 casks cocoanut oil, 1 case tortoise shell, were omitted in the import per Young Australian, from Fiji.

The You Yangs (s.), which arrived from Melbourne last night, had the misfortune while on the passage to lose her foremast with the yards and all the gear attached. Captain Clark informs us that the accident occurred at 7 a.m. on the 23rd instant, when the vessel was about forty miles S.W. of Gabo Island. It appears that there was a very heavy S.E. sea running, and the ship in consequence rolled so heavily that the weather fore shrouds parted about six feet from the deck, and the foremast almost immediately fell over the port side. The boat was smashed by the falling mast, and the bulwarks considerably injured. Captain Clarke at once stopped the engines, and had the wreck cut adrift, but was unable to save anything as the vessel was only seven miles from the shore at the time.

In the manifest of the Centurion, from London, 50 packages to Order should be to the consignment of S. Thompson and Co.

The You Yangs (s.) from Melbourne cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7.30 p.m. on the 21st instant, passed Wilson's Promontory at 1 p.m. on the 22nd, Gabo Island at 1.30 p.m. on the 23rd; arrived at Twofold Bay at 5.30 p.m., sailed again at 6.30 p.m. for Sydney, and arrived in Sydney at 7.30 p.m. on 24th. Experienced strong south-east gales, with very heavy seas, to Gabo Island, and strong south winds remainder of passage.

A brig, supposed to be the Western Star from Melbourne, hove in sight to the N.E. at 1 p.m. yesterday, but being unable to fetch the Heads in consequence of the strong southerly breeze, she bore up for Broken Bay.

The ketch W. S. Fox, inward bound, was compelled to anchor under Cabbage Tree Bay, near the North Head, on Saturday morning, owing to the heavy southerly gale, and being unable to fetch the port. She was towed up yesterday by the Cobra (s.) from her somewhat dangerous position.

The Leichardt (s.) left Newcastle for Sydney at her usual time on Saturday morning, but Captain Harris, finding that there was a strong southerly gale blowing with a heavy roll of a sea, returned to port again. The weather yesterday morning moderated a little, and the Leichardt resumed her voyage, arriving here at 9 o'clock last night.

The Blackbird (s.), for Rockhampton; Hero (s.), for Melbourne; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; and the Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough, will leave to-day at 4 p.m., having been detained by the late bad weather.

The May Queen (s.), hence, arrived at the Clarence River at 7 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

The following are the passengers by the schooner Jessie Kelly, for New Caledonia:—Messrs. Kirwin, Maitland, S. Simmonds and servant.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 22.—Amabella, barque, 334, M'Donald, from Melbourne.
July 22.—Malcolm, schooner, 181, Longworthy, from Sydney.
July 22.—Mary Cumming, schooner, 91, Wigmire, from Sydney.
July 22.—Yarra, schooner, 141, Begent, from Sydney.
July 22.—Plormel, French barque, 425, Sagent, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Eblane, ship, Wilson, for San Francisco, with 1800 tons coal.
July 23.—Hero (s.), Logan, from Melbourne, via Sydney, with 400 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 22.—Heatherbell, Duke of Edinburgh, Hercules, Au Revoir, from Sydney.
July 23.—Dart, from Sydney.

There is at present little demand for tonnage. Since the receipt of advices per last mail, via Honolulu, of the overstocked state of the coal market at San Francisco, the rate of freight to that port has declined from 28s. and 25s. per ton to 18s. and 20s.; the exports, however, to that port continue as heavy as ever. The larger portions of the orders for coal for Java being nearly executed, the demand for tonnage to that port has abated. For Hongkong, rates remain firm at last quotations. For Shanghai, late advices having brought news of a further fall in the price of coal, the highest offer is 21s. to 22s. per ton. Quotations are as under:—To Bombay, 22s.; Calcutta, 16s.; San Francisco, 18s. to 20s.; Hongkong, 16s.; Galle, 15s.; Shanghai, 22s.; Singapore, 15s.; Mauritius, 16s.; Java, 15s.; Lyttelton, 16s. 6d.; Auckland, 16s.; Otago, 18s.; Melbourne wharf, 12s.; Hobson's Bay, 11s.; Sydney, 5s.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, July 23.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 20.—Glenshee, Ann, from Newcastle; Highflyer, from London; Star of the Mersey, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Catherine Jane, for Newcastle.

THE MISSING SHIPS HARLECH CASTLE AND DUNKELD.—The non-arrival of the iron clipper ship Harlech Castle, which sailed from this port for Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 26th ultimo; and of the barque Dunkeld, which left Newcastle, N.S.W., for Melbourne on the 6th ultimo, continues to be the subject of much anxious concern in both ports. The following particulars contain almost all which has been gleaned as yet relative to the missing vessels. The Harlech Castle, of Liverpool, an iron clipper, of 1112 tons, Captain Hugh Davies, left this port on the 26th ultimo, but has not since been heard of. Captain Clark, however, of the schooner Alcandre, which left here on the same date, states that on the evening of the 28th ultimo he saw a large iron ship, which had kept company with him from Port Phillip Heads, lying to under mizenstaysail and maintrysail, about 60 miles to the southward of Cape Howe, and she appeared to be lying very much on her broadside. The Harlech Castle is said to have left here in light trim, and the weather on the 28th and 29th ultimo was unusually heavy, strong westerly gales prevailing. A number of vessels employed in the Newcastle trade had their ballast shifted owing to the severity of the weather then, and one was driven some 70 or 80 miles to the eastward of the coast line, and was several days in working up to Newcastle. It may be mentioned that the iron clipper ship British Navy sailed on the same date as the Harlech Castle, but arrived in due course at Newcastle. The probability is, that the ship seen by Captain Clark was the Harlech Castle. The Dunkeld, a staunch vessel of 390 tons, commanded by Captain C. Hook, an experienced master in the coasting trade, left Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 6th instant, coal-laden, and was supposed to have been last seen by Captain Bell, of the schooner Ceres, about 40 miles to the eastward of Wilson's Promontory early on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo. Captain Bell states that he kept company with her until about midnight, when the wind hauled to the N.W., and blew a strong gale. The last he saw of the barque was that she was running back to the north-eastward, apparently with sails split or lost. This was about midnight, or early on the morning of the 28th ultimo, and he is almost sure that the vessel he saw was the Dunkeld, as she was painted a light colour. The Claud Hamilton steamer arrived here on the 3rd instant, and reported that whilst at anchor under Rabbit Island, on the 29th ultimo, a barque was seen dodging about under Wilson's Promontory, under very low canvas. It was also stated that this barque had lost her sails in some of the heavy squalls, and had run back to the north-eastward. Captain Woriedge, a passenger by the Claud Hamilton, says that he thinks it was the Dunkeld, from her shear, and from having a fore and main royal yard across (few barques sailing out of this port for Newcastle having fore and main royal yards across.) The second mate of the Claud Hamilton gave it as his opinion that it was the barque Catherine Jane. The barque, however, made no signal for assistance. On the 28th and 29th June the barque Antipodes was dodging about Wilson's Promontory, and had fore and main topsails blown away, and saw a steamer at anchor at Rabbit Island. After loss of her sails the barque bore away for the Hummocks, where she remained at anchor for three days. The Antipodes has since arrived in Melbourne. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the barque seen by the Claud Hamilton was the Antipodes. It has been suggested, and a rumour is current to the effect, that the Dunkeld has been driven across, and is now under Stewart's Island, New Zealand, but the report has not been traced to any authentic source.—*Argus*, July 21.

PORT ALBERT.

ARRIVAL.

July 19.—Goolwa, from Port Adelaide to Sydney, put in here with everything disarranged and short of coal.

MARYBOROUGH.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Sir Isaac Newton, schooner, 121, Mackie, for Sydney. Cargo: 85,000 feet timber.

CUSTOMS' IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 23.

2 cases leather, Jones and Flanagan
250 bags flour, J. Rowling
90 boxes candles, 60 boxes soap, W. Ariell
17 cwt. willows, C. Griffiths
500 cases kerosene, Towns and Co.
17 coils rope, 122 cases jam, 321 sash weights, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
3 cases leather, Wright, Davenport, and Co.
21 cases chimneys, S. Hoffnung and Co.
50 bags wheat, 73 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond
100 cases kerosene, Daniell, King, and Co.
1 coil wire rope, Morehead and Young
3 packages rugs, T. W. Crawley
74 cases jam, F. James
300 sacks flour, Beilby and Scott
10 hogsheads rum, Dalton, Brothers.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 22.—Alexandra, from Peru; Rialto, from Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.
July 23.—Kassa, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

July 22.—Springbok, for Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
July 23.	8.30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Strong, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and raining.
	5 p.m.	S.S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
July 24.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and showery.
	Noon.	S.	Strong, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.	Strong, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
JULY 23RD.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Cardwell	SE. Fine			
Townsville	SW. Fine			
Woody Island	W. Fine			
Port M'Kay	SE. Fine			
Bowen	SW. Fine			
Clermont	Calm. Fine			
Waverley	W. Fine			
Nebo	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood	W. Fine			
Maryborough	SW. Fine			
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Fine			
Toowoomba	SW. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	W. Snowing			W. Raining
Grafton	W. Fine			SSW. Showery
Clarence Hds.	W., fresh. Fine			SSW. Showery
Glen Innes	W. Raining			W. Raining
Inverell	W. Raining			W. Raining
Pt. Macquarie	W. Fine			W. Cloudy
W. Kempsey	W. Fine			W. Showery
Armidale	W. Raining			NW. Snowing
Tamworth	SW. Raining			Calm. Raining
Gunnedah	W. Fine			Calm. Raining
Narrabri	W. Cloudy			NW. Raining
Muswellbrook	NW. Raining			NW. Cloudy
Murrurundi	NW. Raining			NW. Cloudy
Singleton	NW. Raining			Calm. Lit. showers
Maitland	W., fresh. Showery			WSW. Threatening
Pt. Stephens	WSW., stg. Raining			SW., gale. Raining
Newcastle	W., strong. Dull			S., gale. Showery
Barrenjuie	SW. Dull			S., gale. Heavy sea
Windsor	W. Showery			W. Fine
Sydney	SW. Dull, cloudy			S. Showery
South Head	SSW. Cloudy			S. Dull, cloudy
Wollongong	S., gale. Cloudy			SW., strong. Cldy.
Kiama	SW. Cldy, raining			S., strong. Raining
Jervis Bay	SSW., gale. Raining			S., gale. Raining
Goulburn	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy, cold
Braidwood	W. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Araluen	S. Cloudy			S. Cloudy
Moruya	SW., gale. Cloudy			S. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Overcast			SSW., strong. Cldy.
Bombala	SW. Cold			SE. Cold, cloudy
Cooma	Calm. Like rain			NW. Dull, like rain
Eden	SW. Raining			SW., stg. Showers
Yass	Calm. Fine			S. Dull
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	SSE. Showery			S. Cloudy
Albury	Calm. Dense fog			Calm. Fine, clear
Mt. Victoria	W. Cloudy, snow			SW. Cloudy
Bathurst	WSW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Mudgee	W. Cloudy			WSW. Cloudy
Cassilis	SW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Merriwa	NW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Wellington	SW. Raining			SE. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Orange	SW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Forbes	SW. Cloudy			SW. Fine, cloudy
Grenfell	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			S. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine, cold			S. Fine
Deniliquin	E. Fine, frosty			E., moderate. Fine
Hay	SW. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Fine, cold			Calm. Cloudy
Balranald	NW. Cloudy			WSW., fresh. Cldy.
Euston	WSW. Dull, cldy.			WSW. Fine, cloudy
Wentworth	SW. Fine			S. Cloudy.
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SE. Fine	30·016	46·2	
Queenscliff	SSE. Cldy., showery	29·96	48·	
Cape Schank	SSE. Cloudy, dull	29·78	51·	
Cape Otway	SSE. Showery	29·854	51·	
Portland	S. Dull, showery	30·120	54·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	ESE. Fine	30·112	49·	
Adelaide	S. Fine	30·016	49·4	
M'Donnell Bay	SE. Squally			

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF MR. GEORGE LOYAL'S PERFORMANCES.—In consequence of the heavy rain squalls which fell during Saturday, it was again found impracticable to go through the sports advertised to take place on that day at the Albert Ground; but should the weather prove propitious, the programme will be carried out on the 30th instant. In the meantime, Mr. Loyal purposes making a professional trip to Newcastle.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—From a paper read in London by Dr. Buchanan, we find that the Free Church of Scotland, during the year 1843, has spent on 920 new churches, £1,015,000; on 719 manses, £467,000; on 597 schools, £185,009; besides others that make a total of £1,837,000. The total amount raised by the Free Church from 1843 to 1869 for all purposes has been:—For the central building fund, £1,668,000; for the sustentation fund, £2,793,000; for the congregational fund, 2,£376,000; for education, £368,000; for colleges, £212,000; for missions, £983,300; for general trustees and miscellaneous, £88,000; and local funds, £350,000—making a total raised during the twenty-six years of £8,828,000.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.
Latitude 33° 51' 41"; Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" E. at 1861.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JULY 22ND, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·561	52·4	63	W.N.W.	1·3	16	0	0·22	8·5
P.M. 3	·481	57·0	53	W.	4·8	31	1		
9	·534	51·6	62	W.S.W.	1·8	19	10		3·5
Mean ...	29·525	53·7	59·3		2·6	22	3·7		6·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·155.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 58·6 | Sun—maximum .... 91·6
Minimum .... 45·2 | Grass—minimum .... 41·7

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 57·3.

Total rainfall from January 1st to July 23rd = 42·38 inches.

Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·81 inches.

REMARKS.—Gale of wind from W. to S.W. all day, the greatest velocity being 52 miles per hour at 5.30 p.m.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
JULY 23RD, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M.: Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: F.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.: Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	29·656	52·3	72	S.S.W.	3·9	10	58·6	45·5	0·85
ARMIDALE	3278	26·618	43·0	—	W.	16·0	10	—	35·1	—
NEWCASTLE	109	29·462	48·2	85	W.	9·0	9	59·5	45·3	0·09
GOULBURN	2129									
BATHURST	2333	27·469	—	—	W.S.W.	21·0	10	—	—	—
EDEN	107	29·568	49·7	87	S.W.	1·0	10	51·0	46·9	2·52
KIANDRA	4640	25·116	34·2	100	S.S.E.	4·0	10	37·0	29·8	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	29·567	45·0	—	E.	4·0	1	51·1	44·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 25TH JULY, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.59	5.13	First quarter	6th
MOON	4.8 a.m.	2.8 p.m.	Full Moon	13th
MERCURY	6.59 a.m.	4.53 p.m.	Last quarter	21st
VENUS	4.45 a.m.	2.37 p.m.	New Moon	28th
MARS	5.1 a.m.	2.41 p.m.		
JUPITER	3.59 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	Moon's age, 26.1 days.	
SATURN	2.16 p.m.	4.20 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 5h. 25m.; p.m. 5h. 57m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Acting Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870.

IT seems probable that before long the Ballot-box will become part of the machinery of English elections. The first attempt in the British Parliament to introduce the principle of the Ballot was made forty years ago by DANIEL O'CONNELL. The beginning of this century was marked by much commercial distress and political discontent. Large numbers of people banded themselves together under the name of "Radical Reformers." They held mass meetings and passed resolutions in favour of annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. At Birmingham, in the year 1819, Sir CHARLES WOLSLEY was chosen by thousands of these reformers as their "Legislatorial attorney and representative;" but he was afterwards tried for sedition, and sentenced to be fined and imprisoned. Major CARTRIGHT, Mr. WOOLLER, (of the Black Dwarf), Mr. GEORGE EDMONDS, Mr. LEWIS, and others, were also imprisoned for taking part in this movement. The question of the Ballot was not first introduced into Parliament as a substantive motion, with a view to apply it to the whole of the United Kingdom. Political corruption had become notorious and shameless. East Retford was one of two electorates selected to be dealt with as an example, and as showing a determination to put down boroughmongering and corrupt practices generally at elections.

A bill was introduced to disenfranchise East Retford, and it was proposed to confer its representative functions upon others. During one of the numerous discussions which took place in the House of Commons on this subject, DANIEL O'CONNELL moved for the insertion of a clause providing that future elections should be taken by ballot. This motion, made on the 5th March, 1830, was withdrawn because it was evident that there was no chance of its acceptance by the House. Mr. O'CONNELL, however, renewed his motion on the 15th, when it was negatived, the division being 179 to 20. The reasons he advanced in favour of his motion were those which have since been urged a thousand times, namely, that the Ballot would protect the voter from all undue influence, whether of fear or corruption. It was said that the landlord could not then intimidate his tenant, and that the motive to bribe him would be removed, inasmuch as the promise of a man who would take a bribe could not be accepted with confidence. As the bill was one to affect only a single borough, the operation of the Ballot would have been confined to a limited area. This, in fact, was used as an argument in favour of the resolution. It was said that the opportunity was favourable for making an experiment and seeing whether the working of the new system was likely to be satisfactory when applied to the whole Kingdom.

The immediate cause of the motion in favour of the Ballot being made at that time was a petition presented to the House, during the same month, alleging that the Duke of NEWCASTLE in a recent election had used undue influence. "May I not do what I like with my own," was the Duke's excuse. But there was little said about the Ballot. The debate turned more upon the conduct of the Duke, the rights of property, and, subsequently, upon the distribution of the representation of which East Retford was to be deprived on account of its corruption.

On the 28th May, DANIEL O'CONNELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish "Triennial Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot," but he found only thirteen members to join him in a House of 332. On that occasion Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he considered vote by ballot and universal suffrage to be totally incompatible with the Constitution of England. Lord ALTHORP, who had no objection to the Ballot, opposed the motion because of that part which related to universal suffrage, while others objected to the Ballot itself as demoralising. The division certainly was not encouraging.

On the 25th April, 1833, Mr. GROTE, who was at that time one of the members for the City of London, made a substantive motion for the introduction of vote by ballot. He brought forward his resolution annually in the following words:—"That it is the opinion of this House that the votes at elections for members of Parliament should be taken by way of secret ballot." Mr. GROTE maintained that secret suffrage was the only arrangement compatible with the genius and purposes of a reformed Parliament, and the only sure method of obtaining a House of Commons possessing the confidence of the people. His opinion was that half the electors were unable to call the suffrage their own, and that many independent votes were lost because numbers abstained from registering to escape the importunities of corruption. This motion was seconded by Sir W. INGILBY, and supported by Dr. LUSHINGTON and Mr. O'CONNELL. It was opposed by the Earl of DARLINGTON, Sir ROBERT PEEL, and Lord ALTHORP, and negatived on division. The numbers were: for 106; against, 211.

When Mr. GROTE again moved his resolution on the 2nd June, 1835, it was seconded by Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and defeated on a division of 317 to 144. It met a similar fate in 1836, when it was negatived on a division of 139 to 51. On that occasion it was supported by Dr. BOWRING, Mr. EWART, and Mr. LEADER, and opposed by Mr. DALMENY.

In 1837 the motion was supported by Mr. HODGES and Dr. LUSHINGTON, and opposed by Mr. VERNON SMITH and Lord HOWICK. The ayes were 155; the noes, 267. In the following year the resolution was supported by Sir E. L. BULWER, and opposed by Sir R. PEEL and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The division showed 198 in favour of the motion and 315 against it. In 1839, Lord MACAULAY spoke in favour of Mr. GROTE's motion, which was again opposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and defeated on a division of 217 to 335.

Subsequently the matter was taken up by Mr. HENRY BERKELEY, who in 1851 moved a resolution in favour of vote by ballot. He employed the usual arguments about protection to voters, intimidation and other undue influences, and was more successful than his predecessors, for he carried his resolution against the Government by a majority of 87 to 50. The bill was brought in, but it did not make any further progress. In 1852 Mr. HUME moved for an extension of the franchise and the ballot, and lost his motion on a division of 244 to 89.

Mr. BERKELEY, following the example of Mr. GROTE, pressed the subject of the Ballot on the attention of the House from year to year. In 1857 the prospects seemed rather more hopeful, for although the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, he said he would take the subject into consideration as to whether the mode of voting proposed was adapted to the wants and circumstances of the country. The division was—ayes, 189; noes, 257. In the following year the motion was supported by Mr. W. P. MARTIN, Sir A. ELTON, Sir G. LEWIS, and Mr. BRIGHT, and opposed by Lord PALMERSTON. It was negatived on a division of 294 to 197. In 1861 it was defeated by 279 to 154; and in 1864 the ayes were 123 and the noes 212; in 1865 there were only 74 names recorded in its favour, and 118 against it. Mr. BERKELEY, however, still persevered, and in 1866 his motion had 110 supporters, but 197 voted against it. Since that time a select committee of the House of Commons has inquired into the subject; and, as we pointed out in a previous article, the Government have been collecting information from all available sources.

The success of the Ballot in England has not been favoured by circumstances, or by its association with other proposed reforms. It is now, however, taken up as a separate and distinct fact, to be dealt with on its own merits, and it is not unreasonable to think that at no distant date it will become part of the Electoral Law of England.

THE subject of railway construction in the colonies, especially with a view to ascertain if any practicable economy could be introduced, and which was investigated by a Select Committee of the Assembly last session, was recently discussed before the Adelaide Philosophical Society by Mr. ROBERT C. PATTERSON, C.E., resident engineer of the South Australian railways, who read a paper on the subject. The value of Mr. PATTERSON's remarks is to be found principally in the fact that he has had a somewhat varied colonial experience. He has been engaged in the construction of the Queensland lines, in planning the line in North Tasmania, and in superintending the lines in South Australia. His paper was written specially with a view to the circumstances of the colony in which he is now engaged, and its doctrines, therefore, would only be applicable where similar conditions prevailed.

He remarks that some of the lines in that colony appear to have been laid out without sufficient consideration as to the future cost of working expenses. He points out that on the Northern line, for the first twenty-four miles, there is no gradient worse than one in ninety—that then come six miles with a gradient of one in sixty-two, and that the rest of the distance to the Burra has nothing worse than one in eighty. The consequence of this intercalation of a steeper gradient is that he is obliged to have heavier engines to work that short distance, and that running these on the rest of the line is a great waste of power and useless wear and tear. The whole difficulty might have been avoided by a more careful survey. The entire line from Adelaide to the Burra might have been laid out with a gradient of one in ninety for the whole distance, and even by a shorter route than that now adopted. So that the whole mineral traffic from the North will have to be carried at a greater cost for working expenses than the character of the intervening country rendered necessary. Mr. C. T. HARGRAVE explained that the engineers were perfectly cognisant of the fact that the steep gradients were unnecessary and had intended to avoid them, "but that for State reasons it was made to go through Kapunda." We all understand the operations of these "State reasons." The vote of some influential member of Parliament who wants to bring the line "agin his place" is the means of devolving a perpetual tax on the public. South Australia is not the only colony that has suffered in this way, and a very slight investigation into the history of the public works of New South Wales would furnish several striking illustrations of a similar operation of "State reasons." The engineer under whom the line was constructed, expressed some doubt as to the policy of saving gradients by long detours. He contended that a short gradient of one in sixty was better than a long gradient of one in a hundred, as the engine got over the former quicker, and much expense was saved.

Mr. PATTERSON gives some particulars as to the cost of the recent local lines in South Australia, and the profit obtainable from the traffic. These lines have been constructed in a light style, with every effort at economy, and in a colony where labour is probably, on the whole, cheaper than in any of the neighbouring colonies. It appears that the Middleton and Strathalbyn line, twenty-one miles long, has cost about £115,000, or very nearly £5500 a mile. The revenue has to pay £6900 a year as interest on the debt, while the net returns amount only to £1000 a year, or less than one per cent. on the investment. The Port Wakefield and Hoyle's Plains railway, which is on the narrow gauge of three feet six inches, is twenty-eight miles long, and has cost about £96,000, or nearly £3500 per mile. The revenue is taxed for this line to the extent of £5760, while the net returns do not amount to more than £150. The speculations, therefore, of the South Australians in railways do not appear to be a whit more profitable than our own; and though they have constructed cheaper and lighter lines than we have, and have tried experiments with two different gauges, they do not seem to find that an agricultural district can furnish a paying traffic.

The necessity for rigid economy in South Australia induces Mr. PATTERSON to recommend for all future extensions there the Queensland narrow gauge, more especially as the proposed lines will not be connected with the existing lines. Comparing the work required for that gauge, as determined by the experience of Queensland, with what is required for the five-feet-three gauge as determined by the existing experience of South Australia, he makes out that on the proposed Northern line from Port Augusta there would be a total saving possible of £780 a mile. This is perhaps putting the best face on the calculation that it will allow, and it must be admitted that it is not a very large saving, and would not be justifiable if there were any reasonable probability of a rapid extension of mineral traffic, for it cannot be denied that the broader the gauge the greater the capacity for the economical conduct of a large business. The lowest price at which he can fix the cost of a narrow-gauge line in South Australia over comparatively easy country, with a 40-lb. rail, and no fencing or telegraph line, is £3540. These calculations, based upon actual experience, may be of some use in this colony where, *mutatis mutandis*, we may ascertain what would be the real economy in first cost, and whether there would be any subsequent loss in working expenses if we narrowed the gauge we have hitherto adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON passes some criticisms on a scheme which has been for some time before the Parliament of South Australia for getting certain lines made through the agency of English capitalists under a guaranteed interest of five and a half per cent., and he objects to the project as laid out in the bill presented to Parliament as being in no respect economical, and as taking out of the hands of the Government a power it ought to possess. He draws the conclusion that the Government should either make the railways altogether on its own responsibility or else leave them exclusively to private enterprise.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, the Governor, who presided at the meeting, stated that he had taken great interest in railway construction before he came to the colony, and he did not see why the opening up of new and unsettled country should not be accomplished by as cheap and light lines as those constructed for colliery branches at home. They had begun in Australia with expensive lines, but he supposed that colonies, like men, had to sow their wild oats, and happy would they be if they did so without permanent loss. He explained what seemed to him to be a difference between America and Australia. "In a country like America, which he had visited, where the soil was good, the problem was an easy one. It was only necessary to find funds for the construction of a line, and this done, the country was rapidly taken up, and the railway was soon paid for by the traffic. But where the good country was intermixed with bad, it was evident that the problem was more difficult; for they would have to traverse wide districts yielding nothing in order to afford access and egress to those parts that were profitable. It had been found that no railway would pay by the through traffic alone, and therefore, if their railways were constructed on the same scale as the Port Adelaide line, it was clear that the interior could never be developed. * * * * He was one of those who was not afraid to say that if their railways were to be widely extended, they must be constructed at a cheaper rate."

QUARTER SESSIONS.—A Court of Quarter Sessions will be held this day, at Darlinghurst. His Honor District Court Judge Dowling will preside. The following is a list of cases for trial:—1, Andrew Clegg and Samuel Hyam, stealing from the person; 2, Henry Dewar, alias Coffey, illegally pawning; 3, Henry Phillips, receiving stolen property; 4, William Haken, stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm; 5, Jane O'Reilly, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm; 6, Peter Santis, breaking and entering a dwelling, &c.; 7, Michael Ryan, assaulting and inflicting grievous bodily harm; 8, James Gordon, alias Saunders, stealing in a dwelling; 9, Mary Rooney, stealing from the person; 10, William Black and Thomas Storur, stealing from the person; 11, Mary Ann Silvoy, larceny; 12, William Blackman Dixon, stealing in a dwelling; 13, Thomas Thompson, having in his possession house-breaking implements; 14, Thomas Thompson, breaking and entering; 15, James Pearson, stealing in a dwelling; 16, Jeremiah Montague Salter, embezzlement; 17, Sarah Jane Wood, larceny; 18, Susan Weekes, illegally pawning; 19, Mary Ann Swan, larceny; 20, John Hull, larceny; 21, Isaac Lefever, receiving stolen property; 22, Charles Homie, larceny; 24, Catherine Parker, keeping a bawdy house; 25, Ross Tait, larceny; 26, Margaret Butchard, stealing from the person; 27, Thomas Shaw, larceny; 28, Lawrence Carroll, assaulting and inflicting grievous bodily harm; 29, Thomas M'Crea, larceny; 30, Francis Cole, assaulting a bailiff; 31, George Jones, obtaining money under false pretences; 32, Frederick Dean, larceny; 33, Louis Gautier, larceny.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.—It would seem that the municipal authorities are not likely to have to search very long to find persons willing to take the Exhibition Building on lease during those months in the year when it will not be required by the Agricultural Society. At a late meeting of the Finance Committee, a letter was received from three gentlemen of this city, experienced caterers for the amusement of the public, offering to rent the building for ten months in the year—subject to the lease granted to the Agricultural Society. The offer was of a nature which would have relieved the Corporation from any pecuniary risk as regards insurance, lighting, &c. Although this was not the first proposal that has been made to the Council, it was the only one which has been sufficiently definite to raise up a discussion. The matter was talked over in committee, and if no other good resulted from the consideration of the question, it made this fact apparent—that great care would have to be bestowed in drawing up the terms under which the building could be leased, so that no improper use of it could be made by the lessees which would be likely to affect the morals or convenience of the public at large, or which would clash with the interests of the Agricultural Society. The general opinion amongst the members of the committee appeared to be in favour of letting the building by public tender. For the present, however, the subject remains in abeyance, and at some future meeting of the committee, it will be more fully considered, when, probably, some sort of regulations will be drawn up for letting the building.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS.—The weather for the last few days has been very winterly in Sydney, and perhaps even more so in the interior. The train which came over the mountains on Friday night brought a large quantity of snow with it to Penrith on Saturday morning.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town-hall, York-street, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, afternoon, for the purpose of ordering the laying on water to and lighting the Exhibition Building.

THE WEATHER.—The southerly gale which, commencing at west on Friday, and veered during Saturday to the former quarter, continued up to midnight of yesterday, attended with some heavy rain squalls. At the latter hour the wind shifted to S.W. and west, with a clear unbroken sky. The sea, although heavy at the Heads, is fast going down.

THE LATE MR. HARCOURT.—On Saturday we copied from the *Fiji Times* a notice of the death of Mr. Charles Harcourt, who was murdered by a native, on board the schooner Mount Maclarren. The treacherous murderer was chief of one of the Gilbert Islands. He left his two wives on Mr. Holmes' plantation, and was chosen by his victim for the voyage because he had towards him a kindly feeling which he thought was mutual. The late Charles Harcourt was a son of Mr. Harcourt, of Melbourne (member for Richmond), and related to Mr. Harcourt of this city. He was in Sydney about twelve months ago, and sailed for the Fijis in the Gem. He was a fine, generous-hearted, young man, to whom life seemed full of promise, and his melancholy fate is, of course, extremely painful to all who knew him.

SPORTING.—The *Argus* of Thursday last reports that the betting market continues in a rather depressed condition, and it is not likely that any great change will take place until the horses get into work, or until the first payment is made. Barbelle is much fancied for the Metropolitan, and has been taken in a great variety of doubles during the last week. So far as the betting is any indication, the field for that race is much more narrowed than for the Melbourne Cup, for which a great number of horses are taken in doubles. 100 to 15 is readily taken about Tim Whiffler, and 100 to 10 would be readily taken about Barbelle for the same race. Moselle and The Earl are about the same price. For the Cup, Lapdog and Paddy's Land have been backed at 200 to 6, Flying Dutchman at 200 to 6, and Nimblefoot 200 to 8. Barbelle has been taken with Strop, Flying Dutchman, Palmerston, Barbarian, Prætor, Nimblefoot, and Monk at 500 to 2, with Glencoe at 500 to 2½, with Lapdog at 1000 to 3, and with Farmer's Daughter at 500 to 1. The two Moselles have been taken at 100 to 1, Moselle and Nimblefoot 500 to 1½, Moselle and Warrior 500 to 3. Little Dick and Glencoe are at 500 to 2½. The Earl has been taken with Milesian, Monk, and Nimblefoot at 500 to 2, and the two Earls at 350 to 4. Tim Whiffler and Warrior 200 to 2, Tim and The Earl 500 to 2½. Tim has also been taken with Croydon, Barbarian, Stockings, and Strop at 500 to 1. Croydon and Warrior at 500 to 3.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.—An inquest was held on Monday last respecting the late fire at Meroo, of which the *Western Post*, a Mudgee journal, gives the following report:—An inquest upon the late fire at Mr. Alexander Brown's premises took place before Dr. King (coroner) and a jury. Mr. Meares watched the proceedings for the Victoria Insurance Office, and Mr. James and Mr. Clark (for Mr. Brodribb) on the part of Mr. Brown. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Brown left home on Sunday morning, the 10th instant, about noon, accompanied by Mr. Probert, Mr. Lucas, and his daughter. They were out all day. Mr. Probert left Mr. Brown at Campbell's Creek, and returned to the premises about sundown. Mr. Brown stayed at Mr. Mulholland's, at Windeyer, that night. The only persons on the premises were Mrs. Brown, six children, Mr. Probert, and a Chinaman. They retired to rest about 10 o'clock, all being safe. Mr. Probert was awoke about midnight by a strong smell of fire, and, upon rising, discovered the stable in flames. He aroused Mrs. Brown and the Chinaman by cries of fire. He and the Chinaman endeavoured to save some hides in the stable, but the roof fell in too quickly. It was then perceived that the store, which was connected with the dwelling-house by a small butcher's shop, was also on fire. This was attempted to be entered without avail in consequence of the smoke and fire, and the Chinaman, by direction of Probert, cut down the butcher's shop, and, assisted by two other Chinamen who arrived, in throwing water upon the dwelling-house, saved it. There can be no doubt from the evidence that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the jury found a verdict to that effect. The value of the property destroyed is about £1200 or £1300, and is insured for £800.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday night (says the *Western Post*) a Chinese prisoner, bearing the highly suggestive name of Hang Hoe, who was sentenced on that day to three years' imprisonment for cutting and wounding, attempted to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by a most determined attempt to strangle himself with his pigtail. The warder, happening to be near at hand, effectually frustrated the Celestial design, and Mr. Hang Hoe still remains in the custody of the "outside barbarians" to expiate his offence. We have no doubt that a summary docking of the pigtail took place after the discovery of the attempt.

THE MUDGEE WOOLGROWERS.—The *Western Post* of Friday says:—A meeting of woolgrowers is to be held at Hughson's Hotel, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of considering the advisability of making some acknowledgment of the services of Sir Daniel Cooper in the interests of the woolgrowers of this colony. For some time the woolgrowers of the Mudgee district have had under consideration the idea of making arrangements for massing the wool sales of this district in London, and having it all sold at one time and place. They consider that although even now the Mudgee wool, as a rule, realises a higher price than any other, the course proposed would result in a still higher figure being obtained; and the buyers would at once know where to look for it, instead of having, as at present, to trace it through the various sales. It is probable this question will also be further discussed at this meeting.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.—Although the weather on Saturday evening was anything but favourable for persons leaving their homes to attend a concert, the Sons of Temperance had the satisfaction of seeing a much larger attendance than was present at the Temperance Hall on the previous week. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that a very attractive programme was presented. The first part consisted entirely of sacred music—this arrangement having been made as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. W. J. Cordner. The most noticeable pieces were the quartet, "Vital Spark," sung by Mrs. Jackson, Miss James, and Messrs. Jackson and Gooch; "Angels ever bright and fair," sung by Mrs. Jackson; a recitative and aria from "Elijah," "If with all your hearts," by Mr. R. L. Skinner; "Ave Maria" (by Foster), sung by Miss James; "O Salutaris," by Mr. Harry Gooch; and "Be thou faithful" (from "St. Paul"), by Mr. G. F. Jackson. Mr. G. F. Jackson read some lines in memory of Mr. W. J. Cordner, which were written by himself. The second part of the programme was devoted to secular music. Mrs. Caldwell presided at the pianoforte, and commenced the entertainment by playing the Dead March in Saul. The chair was taken by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, M.L.A., who in a few appropriate remarks alluded to the death of Mr. Cordner. He spoke of Mr. Cordner's amiable qualities, his charitable disposition, and his attainments as a musician.

KING AND BIRD'S CIRCUS.—This place of amusement still continues to attract large audiences; and the exertions of the proprietors (Messrs. King and Bird) to make the entertainments presented worthy of patronage, have been duly recognised by crowded seats every evening. On Saturday, there was an afternoon performance; and although the weather throughout the day was very cold, wet, and cheerless, a large number of lovers of horsemanship were brave enough to face the boisterous elements for the purpose of visiting the Circus; and it is needless to say that the excellence of the performance and the ability of the various performers amply rewarded them for any discomfort they might have experienced by the uncongenial atmosphere. Madame Anneran and Mr. Murray were, as usual, very successful in their double equestrian act; and Mr. Bird's comic performance on the back of a horse, caused a good deal of merriment, and was loudly applauded. Mr. Bird also introduced his highly trained mare Black Bess, which went through a number of amusing tricks in a manner reflecting no small amount of credit upon her trainer. Messrs. Gilham and Salaviro, Bird, Wallace, and Griffiths appeared in a series of athletic exercises, on two ladders very creditably. The remainder of the programme comprised plate spinning by Mr. Wallace, riding by Messrs. Gilham and Salaviro, and the wonderful performances of Mr. Taylor. Mr. Murray, as clown, kept everyone laughing at his funny anecdotes, and the duties of ring master were alternately carried on by Messrs. Taylor and Bird.

TOBACCOS.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. will sell, at the Circular Quay Bond, this morning, at 12 o'clock, a shipment (all faults) of Sheilard's finest tobaccos and strips.—ADV.

PADDLE Steamer Culloden.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to the sale, this day, of the above well-known steamer, at the rooms, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MOULAMEIN.

SATURDAY.

THE flood has inundated nearly the whole of this town and surrounding country; it is now subsiding, but only slowly. The weather continues unsettled, betokening more rain.

MUDGEE.

SATURDAY.

Alderman Honeysette was fined £50 for breach of section thirty-eight of the Municipalities Act.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The Government have directed the police to enforce strictly the law against publicans for Sunday trading.

The Malmesbury Reservoir Commission consider the works very defective, and likely to require extensive repairs.

The steamer You Yangs has been instructed to search the coast for the schooner Dunkeld, and the Tharos has been dispatched on a similar errand for the Harlech Castle.

Mr. Harcourt, who was killed on board a vessel at Fiji, is the son of Mr. Harcourt, the member for Richmond.

There was but a small attendance at the athletic sports to-day. Cronk won the Challenge Cup, and Gullan defeated Harrison in the Hurdle Race.

Cameron, who murdered his wife at Smythesdale has been declared insane by the jury.

Flour has been sold up to £11 10s.; wheat up to 5s. 2d.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Summer Cloud, barque, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

The City Council have decided that the Mayor and Mrs. Solomon should accept the invitation of the Mayor of Melbourne for the opening of the Town Hall, and voted one hundred pounds to pay their expenses.

The Governor is expected back from the south-east by next trip of the Penola.

The supplementary estimates show an increase of expenditure to the amount of £42,000 against £14,600 of savings.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of teachers under the Council of Education (convened by advertisement) was held at the Model Public School, Fort-street, on Saturday morning last—Mr. Bridges in the chair. A large number of pupil teachers, of both sexes, were present, and took an evident interest in the proceedings, but they were not permitted to vote. The chairman began by stating the object of the meeting as set forth in the advertisement. It was proposed to consider the desirability of a Spring vacation; and, if it should be thought proper, to memorialise the Council of Education on the subject. He believed that if the teachers were to make a united application to the Council for a week's vacation in the Spring, the Council would be disposed to grant it. It would rest with the meeting to decide what should be done, and as they had placed him in the chair he should call upon Mr. Rutledge to move the first resolution. Mr. Rutledge said that he believed it to be highly desirable that they should have a week's vacation during the forthcoming Intercolonial Exhibition. It was desirable that there should be no school that week, for several reasons. And first, it was, he thought, quite clear that if their schools were to be kept open on that week, but few children would be likely to attend them, considering the attraction which would be presented by the Exhibition. And then he must say that he believed it would be well, both for the teachers and for the children, if they had every opportunity afforded them of visiting that Exhibition. Last year the teachers and the children were present by invitation at the Exhibition, but their joint visit was attended (for various reasons) with so much inconvenience that few teachers would, he thought, like to purchase a similar indulgence on such terms, on any future occasion. [This remark was received with loud and long continued applause.] He believed that the best persons to take care of children on such occasions were their natural guardians, the parents. (Renewed applause.) If the teachers were bound to attend to their schools they would, for the most part, be debarred from visiting the Exhibition—especially the country teachers. He believed that the Exhibition would be highly useful in an educational point of view, both to the teachers and to their scholars. It was understood that the Exhibition would be a very interesting and valuable one—worthy the centenary of the discovery of Australia then to be commemorated. He begged to move,—"That it is desirable that a week's vacation be given during the present year, to enable teachers to visit the forthcoming Exhibition." Mr. Matthews seconded the motion, and spoke in its support. He thought the vacation asked for quite requisite, and considered it only reasonable that all their fellow teachers in the country should have an opportunity afforded to them of being present at the Exhibition. Mr. Finigan considered that they ought rather to direct their attention to obtaining a Spring vacation at the end of the current quarter. He thought if they applied to the Council in the terms proposed it would lead to the impression that all they wanted was to have leave to enable them to go to this Exhibition. Mr. Green thought that they ought, in preference, to apply for an additional week to be given them in the Christmas vacation. Mr. Lester said that the advertisement had appeared to him to imply that it was intended to ask for a permanent vacation in the Spring time, rather than a week's vacation for the sake of going to the Exhibition, as now proposed. He moved, by way of amendment,—"That an annual vacation at Spring time is desirable; to be carried out for the present year during the week of the Exhibition." Mr. Hardy seconded this amendment. Mr. Finigan moved, as an amendment (on the original motion), that the vacation should be asked for as a permanent concession to them, and not as a special week for the purpose of going to see the Exhibition. The chairman said that he did not consider Mr. Finigan's proposition could be entertained as a substantial amendment upon what had already been submitted to the meeting. Mr. Bardsley (amidst some decided marks of general dissent from his views) spoke earnestly against the motion, and the amendment. He moved, as an amendment upon the amendment moved by Mr. Lester, that the word "not" be inserted. He thought it most undesirable that they should apply for any Spring vacation whatever; believing that, if they did so, it would be discreditable to them as industrious teachers, and injurious to the best interests of those whom they were paid to teach. Mr. Keely took the same view, believing that the Spring time was, of all others, the best for teaching, and for being taught. He hoped that the existing arrangements would not be interfered with. Mr. Matthews desired that the question, as to the propriety of an annual Spring vacation, should be left open, and that the sense of the meeting should only be taken upon what Mr. Rutledge had proposed. Mr. Hardy was totally opposed to the idea of an increase in the duration of the Christmas holidays, which were already quite long enough at a time of the year when, from the burning heat of the sun, it was often quite impossible to look for any comfort (not to say enjoyment) out of doors. Mr. Rutledge opposed the amendment. As teachers they were well off already in reference to holidays, and it was altogether too much to ask for an annual Spring vacation. He had only consented to the asking for a week's holiday on the ground of the Exhibition. He believed that the Council would disapprove of a spring vacation; and if the Council did not, the public would. Mr. Malony supported Mr. Lester's amendment. Six months of uninterrupted teaching was too great a strain both upon teachers and upon children. What was wanted was a spring-time vacation. If the country teachers had this week in the Spring they would have an opportunity for cultivating the ground annexed to their schools for the benefit of themselves and of their children. He thought that, for this purpose alone, they might reasonably look to have one week, if not two weeks. (Laughter.) He did not think that the Council would refuse their request, or that the country would be opposed to the concession sought for. Mr. Woods drew attention to the fact that the country teachers, by the proposed change, would lose a whole week's fees. This—to some of them—would, he thought, be a matter of very grave importance. The Sydney teachers would not be justified in trying to secure a Spring vacation without first consulting the country teachers. He believed it was the general wish that there should be a week's holiday given, to enable them to visit the Exhibition. He should feel himself bound to oppose the proposition embodied in Mr. Lester's amendment until the sentiments of the teachers stationed in the country had been first consulted. He should vote for the original motion. Mr. Lester's amendment was then put, and carried by a very large majority (somewhere about 34, to 7 or 8) amidst the enthusiastic applause of the more juvenile portion of the audience. Mr. Rutledge said that he, and those who thought with him, would most certainly continue to oppose the proposition embodied in the amendment just carried. The course adopted would jeopardise the movement for a holiday during the Exhibition. (No, no.) He moved that the petition to the Council should be so worded as to keep the question regarding an annual Spring vacation, and that referring to a vacation for this year's Exhibition, perfectly separate. Mr. Lester justified the course he had taken. Mr. Madley also said that his object in the advertisement he had put forth had been fully met by the carrying of Mr. Lester's amendment. Mr. Salier moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That a memorial be addressed to the Council of Education, praying that they will be pleased to grant the request of the teachers for a Spring vacation, as asked for." Mr. Gill seconded the motion. After some considerable opposition had been manifested to this proposition by Mr. Bardsley, Mr. Rutledge, and others—the remarks made being of a somewhat conversational character—Mr. Rutledge moved, as an amendment,—"That the motion be amended by inserting after the first word '*the*,' the following words:—'Circular addressed to all the teachers under the Council of Education, to know what were the sentiments of the whole body upon this matter.'" Let them confine themselves to the question as to whether they should, or should not, apply for a holiday during the Exhibition. Mr. Fisher objected that Mr. Rutledge's amendment was clearly out of order. He was trying to reopen a question which had already been settled by the majority. The amendment was dropped, and the motion, moved by Mr. Salier, was carried. On the motion of Mr. Edwin Banks, seconded by Mr. Lester, the following committee was then appointed to prepare the petition to the Council of Education and obtain signatures:—Messrs. Bridges, Lyons, Finigan, Gill, Fisher, Mathews, O'Byrne, A. Clark, Dwyer, Hicks, and Madley. On the motion of Mr. Finigan, seconded by Mr. Bardsley, it was also unanimously carried that the Council should be petitioned to change the time for the commencement of the Christmas vacation, from the 19th of December to the 24th of that month. The meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FOUND DROWNED IN ROSE BAY.—The City Coroner held an inquiry on Saturday morning last at the Bayswater Hotel, Double Bay, touching the death of a man, name unknown, whose body had been found in the harbour at Rose Bay, on the morning of the day preceding. Police-constable Michael Ryan deposed that, about 8 o'clock on Friday morning last, while doing duty at Woollahra, a man named Matthew Stackpool informed him that there was the dead body of a man lying on the beach at Rose Bay; witness proceeded to the place indicated, in the company of Stackpool, and there saw the dead body of a man, lying face downwards, close to the water side; the clothes on the body were wet; the man had one leg out of his trousers; his braces were undone; his vest was also open; he then searched the body, and found on it a threepennybit, two-pence half-penny in coppers, two pairs of scissors, and one tape measure, also a tailor's thimble, three packages of needles, one handkerchief, and two shirt-collars, a pair of spectacles, a clothier's (Mr. Wright's, of Elizabeth-street, Melbourne) bill, having neither a date nor the name of the purchaser of goods affixed; and a boarding-house card; witness had the body removed to the stable of the Bayswater Hotel, Double Bay, and the body viewed in that place, in the presence of the coroner and jury, was that alluded to in his evidence; on removing the clothes from deceased witness found that the right leg had been amputated about four or five inches below the knee joint; the body was quite fresh when he saw it on Friday morning, and there was some frothy matter mixed with blood coming from the nostrils; he did not observe any marks of injury or violence; on seeing the body he recognised it to be that of a man he saw about noon on Thursday on the New South Head Road, going in the direction of Rose Bay; he observed that he had a wooden leg; he would be about five feet nine inches in height; was a stout muscular man, of between fifty and fifty-five years of age; had small grey whiskers and grey hair. Matthew Stackpool deposed that he was a labourer, and resided in Ocean-street; about 7 o'clock on Friday morning, as he was proceeding along the new South Head Road, at Rose Bay, he observed in the water what he took to be a man; he went to the water and saw that it was the body of a man; it was floating; he went into the water and brought the body on shore, laid it on the beach, and then went and informed constable Ryan at Double Bay of the circumstance, and then returned with him. John Brennan deposed that he was manager of Mr. Geddes's boarding house, York-street; the dead body viewed by him in the stable of the Bayswater Hotel he recognised as that of a man he saw on Sunday, the 10th instant, on the steamer You Yangs, on her arrival from Melbourne; witness then brought him from the steamer to the boarding-house with which he was connected; deceased left the boarding-house finally on the 13th instant, leaving a carpet bag and contents which he would now produce; he told witness that he was a tailor, and had a wife in Melbourne, and that he had come to Sydney to look out for work; he had not ascertained the name of deceased, but he thought that he was known to the steward of the You Yangs, because he had recommended him to witness; deceased had a wooden leg; he was sober all the time that he resided at the boarding-house. This closed all the evidence forthcoming, and after hearing it, the jury found that a man, name unknown, had been found drowned on the 22nd instant in the harbour at Rose Bay, without any marks of violence appearing on the body, but that how he became drowned there was no evidence to show. A description of the clothing worn by the deceased, not given in the depositions, appeared in last Saturday's issue of the *S. M. Herald*. An inspection was made of the contents of the bag left by the deceased at the boarding-house in York-street. They were found to consist simply of wearing apparel, and none of them bore a clue to the name of deceased.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at 12, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
DAWSON AND CO.—At Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Wethers; at the Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses.
G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11, Fat Cattle; at his Yards, at Annandale, at half-past 3, Fat Cattle.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Cattle; at Victoria Yards, at 3, Fat Cattle.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 11, Fat Cattle.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Bagatelle Table, Counter, Shelving, Glass, &c.
J. MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
WELLS AND JAMES.—At Market Wharf, at half-past 2, Onions; at Grafton Wharf, at half-past 3, Onions.
J. B. NORTH AND CO.—At 24, Cumberland-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, &c.; on the Premises, next door, immediately after the above, Drawing-room Suite, Pier Glasses, &c.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Grafton Wharf, at 3, Hobart Town Palings.
T. W. BOWDEN.—At 154, Pitt-street, Machinery used for making Boots, Upper Leathers, Elastic; Assignee's Interest in House and Grounds, on the Glenmore Road.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, the Paddle Steamer Culloden, Buggy, &c.; at the Circular Quay Bonded Stores, at 12, Tobacco.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At Labour Bazaar, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, and Effects.

A dreadful murder is reported in the *Tasmanian Times*: It appears that Mr. John Watchorn, of the Royal Hotel, Liverpool-street, received a letter from a relative living at the Corners, near Campbell Town, dated the 11th instant (Monday), informing him that Mr. David Johnson and Alfred Harrington were at work together down a shaft sinking for the reef near Goodall's Reef, at Fingal, when a quarrel arose between them, and Harrington drove his pick into the back of Mr. Johnson's head, felling him to the ground. Harrington immediately left the shaft, and gave himself up to the police, stating that he had killed his mate and his body would be found in the hole. Parties immediately proceeded to the hole, where they found Mr. Johnson still alive, but insensible. He was at once removed to the nearest habitation and a medical man sent for, who pronounced the case hopeless. Mr. Superintendent Smith remained with Mr. Johnson up to the hour of his death, which took place yesterday morning, the unfortunate victim never having become sensible. In fact the case was hopeless from the first, as the wounded man's brains kept oozing out on his pillow as he lay. What could have led to the unfortunate affair it is at present impossible to say. Mr. Johnson, the victim, was engaged by Messrs. John Watchorn, Clifford, Pike, Nathan and Turner, as their Mining Manager to conduct the operations of the Liverpool Quartz Prospecting Company, a company recently floated by these gentlemen to work three reefs on two blocks of land at Fingal, near to Goodall's Reef—which they hold under a ten years' lease from Government. Alfred Harrington is a quarryman by trade, and the survivor of the fatal accident at the Kangaroo Point quarry some two years back, in which several men lost their lives. He is connected with the family of a respectable tradesman of this city, who are, of course, in the greatest grief over the matter. Mr. John Watchorn and Mr. F. J. Pike, two of the parties principally interested in the company, went up to the scene of the murder by last night's mail.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

VI.

HAVING pointed out the defective nature of the Irish Land tenures and the exceptional condition of the Irish people in Ireland as justifying special legislation, Mr. Gladstone proceeds to show the shape which, in his opinion, legislation ought to take. At the outset he lays aside all questions as to the mode in which land should be managed and cultivated, the size of holdings, and the duration of tenancy. These and kindred matters, he thinks, must be determined according to times, places, and circumstances. His object is to deal in one measure with two main subjects, namely, the occupation and the acquisition of land. To facilitate the acquisition of land by those who do not now possess it, he proposes a system of loans of public money. These loans, he says, "should be given to occupiers disposed to purchase cultivated land now occupied by themselves, and this arrangement should extend to those cases where the proprietor, attracted by the advantages of a Parliamentary title, thinks proper to carry his estate into the Encumbered Estates Court. This assistance will only be given to occupiers willing to buy, and in cases where the landlord is willing to sell." To show that this arrangement is likely to be appreciated, he quoted from a printed paper setting forth that tenants in the county of Derry, were appealing for a loan to purchase the estate of the Marquis of Waterford. The case no doubt is very extraordinary. The net rental is £13,000. It is thought that the tenants are prompted chiefly by a desire to save the money they have expended on the land, and perhaps also by a fear that in the event of change prevailing customs would not be regarded. It was proposed to grant public loans to persons owning waste land in order to enable them to prepare such land for occupation, and further, when land had been so prepared, to assist purchasers, provided the landlord would become joint security to the Government for the money. The details of this plan it was proposed to place under the direction of the Board of Trade in Dublin, and the payments are to be by a system of annuity.

In regard to the ownership of land the Government propose to supply a distinct judicial machinery for the purpose of the bill. A court of arbitration is to be constituted by the voluntary choice of parties. This, it is said, will be simple, but nevertheless armed with all the necessary powers to enforce the law. When speaking of this court, Mr. Gladstone observed:—"We are desirous of giving every encouragement for the settlement of matters arising under the measure by arbitration, because that is the cheapest and most direct method, and because it appears to be, by the best evidence, the most deeply engrained in the habits of the people of Ireland." There is to be no appeal from the decision of the arbitrators. When parties choose another course and appeal to the civil side of the Court of Session, in which the assistant barrister acts alone as Judge, the conditions under which the case will be disposed of are thus described:—

"In the first place, if he thinks it a matter of importance, he may reserve the case for the decision of a higher tribunal: in the second place, if the parties are willing, he may give them an amicable and voluntary hearing in his room in lieu of a contentious appearance in Court; and, in the third place, whatever he judges, he will judge subject to an appeal to a higher tribunal, which will consist of two Judges of Assize. If it should be found necessary for the purpose of quickening the process of appeal, it is proposed that three instead of two assizes shall be held in Ireland, so as to shorten the period intervening between each assize; and the appeal to the Judges will be final. At the same time if they find the matter submitted to them to be one which they cannot take the responsibility of deciding, they will have authority to reserve a case for that which in the bill is called the Court of Land Cases in Dublin, and this Court, which exists for the purpose of receiving and disposing of those references will be composed in part of Equity and in part of Common Law Judges."

The general aim of the bill is to lay down clear and distinct rules for the guidance of the Court, and to allow the Court to take into its view all the variety of considerations and circumstances by which an application of the rules ought to be affected.

In regard to the Ulster custom the Government proposed to recognise it as a matter of fact, and to allow it be examined into as a question of fact by the Courts. Two elements were recognised in it, namely, compensation for improvements, and the price of goodwill. The Courts are to examine into the facts, and give to the "custom" legal effect. The custom varies in different parts of the province from which it derives its name; but in every case within the province, as is the custom, so will be the declaration of the law. An exception is of course made in cases where the custom has been abrogated by mutual consent or where the person claiming has already received compensation under other clauses of the Act. The bill, in fact, is founded, as far as possible, upon usage, and the reason of this is to make it agreeable to the Irish people. It is acknowledged that it is more difficult to deal with other customs in regard to the land, which prevail beyond the limits of Ulster, and it is proposed to subject them to restrictions which do not apply to the Ulster custom. A scale of damages for eviction is to be established subject to certain limitations, and which may be barred by a length of lease of thirty-one years or upwards. In farms of a certain size the parties may "contract themselves out of" the provision of the Act. The portion of the bill was framed in the assumption that in regard to minor tenancies the tenant is not free, but that as a movement upwards is taken a point is arrived at where an Irish tenant farmer is as independent as an English farmer renting his land. In applying the scale of damages a Judge will be required to regard the improvements made by the tenant upon the farm, and the loss the occupier is about to sustain in being ejected from his holding. These matters are to be dealt with under a clause known as "the equity clause," because it allows of a consideration of the equity as well as of the law of a case. This clause, which stood clause eleven of the bill, is as follows:—"On the hearing of any dispute between landlord and tenant in respect of compensation under this Act, either party may make any claim, urge any objection to the claim of the other, or plead any set-off such party may think fit; the Court shall take into consideration any one claim, objection, or set-off, also any such default or unreasonable conduct of either party as may appear to the Court to affect any matter in dispute between the parties, and shall submit, reduce, or disallow altogether any such claim, objection, or set-off made or pleaded on behalf of either party as the Court thinks just, giving judgment on the case with regard to all its circumstances, including such consideration of conduct as aforesaid."

Mr. Gladstone proposes to give compensation for improvements, and an improvement is defined to be something that adds to the letting value of the land and is suitable to the nature of the holding. Improvements are presumed to be the work of the tenant, and it will be for the landlord to show that such is not the case. The provision relates not only to future improvements, but also to those already made. There are, however, some limitations to retrospective claims. It is proposed that no claim shall be allowed for any improvement made more than twenty years before the passing of the Act unless it be in the nature of a permanent building or the reclamation of land; it must not be made in opposition to the terms of contract, and the Court may take into consideration the time for which and the terms on which they have been enjoyed by the tenant. They say to the landlord—"If you have heretofore adopted the system of leases, we are unwilling to do anything to drive you out of it; but if you are disposed to adopt, for the first time, the system of leases rather than to allow customs of a somewhat indefinite character to prevail, or to allow yourself to be under the scale of damages, we will lay down the conditions under which you may do it." Upon this point Mr. Gladstone says:—"A landlord may exempt his lands from being subject to any custom, except the Ulster custom, or from being subject to the scale of damages, provided he agrees to give to the tenant a lease, such as I will now describe. First, it must be for thirty-one years; secondly, it must leave to the tenant, at the end of those thirty-one years, a right to claim compensation under three heads—first, the head of tillages and manures; secondly, for permanent buildings; and thirdly, for the reclamation of land. But, besides this, the lease must be in regard to rent, to term, and covenants, approved by the Court."

Notices to quit must be for twelve months; and seeing that each will have to bear a half-crown stamp, it is probable that the practice of giving, on every rent day, notices to quit will be checked. In answer to the question whether Ireland is rented high or low, Mr. Gladstone says, "My belief is that if you look on the one hand to the quality and capacity of the soil of Ireland, and on the other to the condition of those who own and cultivate it, the land is rented low for the most part compared with relation to what the landlord receives, but the most of it high as regards what the tenant pays; and in endeavouring to secure increased prosperity to the tenant we are doing so by inducing him to extract it from the soil, and not by taking a single farthing from the pockets of the landlord." In concluding his speech, the right honorable the mover of the bill said he was persuaded that the Irish people would accept the measure as a just and valuable boon, because they loved justice, and also because it would enable them to reap the fruits of their industry in peace and confidence.

SYDNEY BY NIGHT.

No IV.—DRUITT-STREET AND WALLACE-LANE.

IN Druitt-street and the various alleys in its neighbourhood, Impropriety is in a particularly rampant state, and even by day takes no pains to conceal itself from decent eyes. As a mere sample of road making Druitt-street is by no means despicable. It is wide, smooth, and comparatively clean—not at all a bad thoroughfare, indeed there are worse in the busiest and wealthiest parts of the city; but for some reason or other, it has become one of the headquarters of immorality and squalor. It is a dismal specimen of respectability run to seed—a sort of macadamised reprobate, that years ago was a gay young street bright with elegance and beauty, but having taken to evil courses is now a lamentable spectacle of dishonoured old age. By day or night it presents to view scenes equally detestable. The light of the sun, which brightens the poorest homes, and makes things of beauty out of the ugliest materials, lends no enchantment to this dreary place; the kindly night which hides so many horrors, throws no veil over the abominations of this vile quarter. Visit Druitt-street when you please, and you will see abundance of the dark side of human nature with nothing to "obscure the show of evil." That part of Druitt-street which lies between Kent and Sussex streets, is an emporium of vice and destitution. Some of the mean little wooden boxes which border the roadway upon its northern side are brothels; all are the abodes of poverty and its concomitant evils; and nearly all serve to shelter some of the most depraved specimens of humanity which taint the morality of Sydney. On the southern side of the street, there is a little less wretchedness, and more virtue. The stately mansion of a highly respectable justice of the peace, rears its white walls and elegant balconies above the jumbled hovels, like a handsome dahlia in the midst of a cluster of ragged weeds. Hard by the open doors of a small public-house invite those who are athirst to come and drink (to their own ruin)—and as dipsomania is chronic among the residents thereabouts whose thirst is unquenchable, the publican no doubt drives a roaring trade, and is to a large extent, the author of the miseries around him. The publican is the most prosperous man in the locality; more prosperous than even the local pawnbroker—the benevolent "uncle" of three-fourths of the surrounding population—whose establishment may be likened to a very dingy temple in which the battered Lares and Penates of neighbouring households attend a general assembly which is always in session; and who is, probably from an amiable desire to make himself agreeable to his clients, rather more dirty, than the most disreputable of them. A few shops of the humblest description are to be seen here and there; stores of an extremely retail and miscellaneous character, in which flyblown tapes, rusty crochet needles, shrivelled fruit, cakes of the clammy gingerbread, and bottles of the fizzing ginger-beer, are purveyed to the public. The shopkeepers are not much better than their customers. They frequently carry on a brisk trade in wares which are not exposed for sale in their windows. Sometimes the proprietor of a house of ill-fame finds that a few oranges placed in his window in constant companionship with half-a-dozen cigars, and a few dirty placards, enable him to make a respectable appearance before the world—give him as it were, an honest front behind which he can sin with safety, respectability, and profit.

Druitt-street is always dull. Idleness and languor are ever present there. Morning, noon, and night bring with them few changes in the aspect of the place, beyond the alternations of light and darkness. At noon, and during the latter hours of the day, you will see dowdy, dirt-bedraggled girls, with bold eyes and unkempt hair, and shoeless feet, lounging against doorposts, or peeping at you from behind ragged window-curtains; elderly women—enlarged editions of the dirty-girls, hanging out wet clothes in back-yards, or gossiping in groups upon the kerbstone, or administering nourishment to unctuous infants, who seem to be fully aware of the wretched condition of life in which they are placed, and to be—judging by their dismal wails—very much discontented with the mundane prospect which is unfolded to their view; neglected boys, in garments of a thousand patches, and displaying any number of samples of dirt; neglected girls in flannel petticoats, with sore hands and shaggy hair, and bare feet; and here and there a lazy sluggard of a man, cast indolently upon a couch, or sitting upon a doorstep, and blinking sleepily at the sunlight like a half-awakened owl.

By night the scene looks much the same in all its substantial elements, save that a darker hue comes down upon it, that tiny streaks of radiance peep feebly forth into the night, and that the humanity of the district betakes itself to its chosen occupations. The dowdy girls cover their dirt with gaudy dresses, and prepare for an excursion into the bustling streets about the centre of the town; the stout matrons transform the discontented infants into bundles of rags, and put them away for the night; the neglected boys and girls go off to take elementary lessons in vice; and the idle men saunter into the main streets where they lounge at corners, or if they have the means, make themselves comfortably drunk in public-houses. Druitt-street is at no hour of the day or night a very noisy place, and in the small hours of the morning (at which time I have visited it) absolute stillness reigns there. It is none the less vicious for that. Of all the wretched habitations of lewdness that I have inspected, a row of brick shanties that I saw in a little entry off Druitt-street are the worst; and that is saying a good deal. The entry in question, a mere gutter as to width, and about thirty feet in length, is close beside the magistrate's mansion before spoken of; and some trifling aroma from its foulness must occasionally, I fancy, find its way to the nose of the magistrate himself. Upon its eastern side stand the remains of what were once four two-story brick houses, but which are now a pile of crumbling ruins, propped up with wooden beams which reach across to the other side of the lane. One of these desirable tenements fell down during the late wet season, and the houses adjoining it are abandoned, the tenants being, no doubt, afraid, and with reason, of some fatal termination to their tenancy. The corner house, which is at the junction of the lane with Druitt-street, is still inhabited, although it presents indications which presage its speedy downfall. The place is a brothel, and its occupants are three young ladies whose bravery in accepting the shelter of such a tottering ruin, is only equalled by the boldness with which they pursue their shameful calling. In the lower room, on the night, or rather morning, of my visit, two of these women were sleeping in their clothes upon a dirty couch. A poor little infant, the child of one of them, lay, half naked, upon the same sofa, in a happy state of unconsciousness; and its mother who had opened the door with ready alacrity, seemed by no means glad to see us, when she found that we did not belong to the fraternity of the Forty Thieves, or to any other class which provided her with customers. Upstairs there were two rooms; in one there was nothing except a great heap of plaster which had fallen from the shaking walls and ceiling; in the other a young girl was lying in a filthy bed, reading a tattered novel by the light of a candle which stood dangerously near the bedclothes. This girl, though very young, and rather pretty, seemed to have no inconvenient modesty about her, and talked to us with as much unconcern as if we were old family friends standing beside her sick bed. She was so kind as to inform us that her name was Polly—that she was seventeen years old—that she and the other girls kept the house, and paid 10s. a week for it. "None of us keeps it," said the young lady, fearful of committing herself or her companions by disclosing their domestic arrangements too fully—"But whichever of us has the money pays the rent; sometimes I does, and sometimes the other girls." * * * * At the end of the lane, which contained the usual amount of filth, were two wooden buildings which we also entered. In one there were below stairs two women; and sleeping in a sort of nest made of rags and straw at the foot of the ladder which afforded access to the upper room, two infants, as fat as moles, but not so cleanly. In the room above there were a man and woman lying in a somewhat better bed than was commonly to be seen in the locality. The next house was tenanted by an old woman, whose apartments, usually let to young ladies and gentlemen at so much per night, were on this occasion vacant. The said apartments were rather inconveniently crowded with dilapidated furniture; cheap ornaments and pictures covered the chimney-piece and walls. The old woman was very jovial and talkative—expressed regret that she could not get hold of a squatter "with a hundred pounds in his pocket," leaving us to infer that the getting hold of the squatter would be merely preliminary to "getting hold" of the hundred pounds—and said that her dear daughter—"her gal as used to live along of her"—had retired from the town, was in a good place, and "was able to send her poor old mother a pound in a letter." The poor old mother seemed to be quite affected by this wonderful proof of filial affection; which indeed was rather surprising, considering the peculiar manner in which the maternal love had been manifested. The daughter of such a mother—a daughter who had been trained up in vice by her mother—would, I should think, have all springs of natural affection so defiled within her, that she would love a pound note better than a score of such parents. I had my suspicions, however, as to the genuineness of that pound note story; and I had no doubt at all that if the daughter sent it to the mother the latter did not deserve it.

On the opposite side of Druitt-street there is a row of wooden hovels in which dwell the lowest prostitutes. We visited several of these places, and found them all pretty much alike. There were two or three women in each—sometimes children, who, notwithstanding that they were fat and full fleshed, looked miserable by reason of their dirt and nakedness—a plentiful lack of furniture, and a super-abundance of filth. One place, in which we found a couple of dissipated women, looked as if they had slept in their clothes for about a twelvemonth and had never combed their hair in their lives.

Wallace-lane is a narrow and dirty thoroughfare, connecting Kent and Sussex streets, a short distance to the north of Druitt-street. It is tenanted by people who are neither cleanly in their habits, or decent in their morals; a squalid place, with a border of wooden hovels on one side, and a large open space, covered with filth upon the other. Improvement has lately made its appearance in Wallace-lane, and some person in authority—some alderman who has property in the vicinity, or has a desire to benefit his fellow-creatures—has had the roadway made sound, and the footpaths kerbed. But there is yet much to be done 'ere the place can be called decent. Three-fourths of the ruinous buildings upon the southern side of the lane have been removed; but as the vacated area is now a fetid swamp defiled by a thousand abominations, which taint the surrounding air with a choice collection of odours, the change can scarcely be regarded as a very salutary improvement. A greater evil has in this instance displaced a less. What may have become of the exceedingly dissolute ladies and gentlemen who inhabited the houses that have disappeared, I cannot pretend to say; but, supposing them to bear any moral resemblance to the ladies and gentlemen who still reside in Wallace-lane, I can assert that the new society into which they must have entered will have no reason to congratulate itself upon its acquisition. For the slight amendment that has taken place in the ways of Wallace-lane does not extend to the ways of its denizens, who are still very numerous, very dirty, and very immoral. The interiors of the dismal dwellings are even more wretched than their exteriors, and the dwellers therein appear to be acquainted with every kind of evil that can befall the poor and wicked. In one miserable den we found a man and woman and three young children—one of whom had a ghastly wound in the foot, which was bound up with dirty rags—were huddled together upon a couch which it would have been gross flattery to call a bed. In the next house there were two women in a still more deplorable state of squalor; in the next three other females, one of whom had recently been making a free use of colonial rum as an emollient to her bruised spirit, and whose face was consequently in a high state of inflammation. Everywhere we saw children of tender years living with these wretched people in conditions of semi-barbarism—undergoing an early apprenticeship to vice, and becoming so familiarised therewith that it will be astonishing if in after life they exhibit any partiality for virtue.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne we have papers to the 21st instant. We take the following from the *Argus* of that date:—

The trial of Mr. G. H. Supple for shooting the late J. S. Walshe took place on Wednesday, in the Criminal Court, before the Chief Justice, and lasted from 10 in the morning till half-past 12 this morning. The facts of the case must be fresh in the memory of our readers. While Mr. G. P. Smith was proceeding, on the 17th of May last, to the Parliament-houses, he was met in Spring-street by Supple, who fired a revolver at him. Of four shots fired at Mr. Smith one took effect in the arm, and before a fifth shot could be discharged, Walshe, who happened to be near the scene of the occurrence, seized Supple, threw him down, both falling together, and while they were scuffling the pistol was discharged for the fifth time, the bullet wounding Walshe in the stomach, and causing his death on the following day. The defence set up on behalf of the prisoner was, first, that the shooting of Mr. Walshe was accidental, and that, therefore, Supple was not answerable for it; and secondly, that even supposing it was not accidental, the prisoner was not responsible for his acts, but was insane. Witnesses who were acquainted with the prisoner for periods ranging from twelve to three years were called for the defence, and they proved that a disease of the eyes with which he was afflicted had latterly become so great as to threaten total blindness; that within the last two years he had lost his brother-in-law by drowning in New Zealand; and that lately his conduct, which was always eccentric, became stranger than it was previously. Several medical gentlemen testified that in their opinion Supple was insane, and that he could not control his actions, and did not even know right from wrong. For the prosecution, Drs. M'Crea, Paley, and Girdlestone, and Mr. J. T. Harcourt, were called. Dr. M'Crea and Mr. Harcourt thought him sane; Dr. Paley believed that he suffered under a delusion, and Dr. Girdlestone that he was afflicted with intellectual insanity, that had acquired irresistible force over his will, and that he could not help trying to kill Mr. G. P. Smith. The Chief Justice doubted whether, if the pistol was fired accidentally, the crime would amount to more than manslaughter, but reserved that question for the opinion of the Full Court, and sent the case to the jury as one of murder. The jury, after nearly three hours' deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence. The Court throughout the proceedings was thronged, the attendance remaining undiminished to the last. The prisoner pleaded to the indictment in a mild tone of voice, and at first seemed not to take any interest in the proceedings; but his interruptions of his counsel's address, and of the Chief Justice's charge, as well as a desire he expressed that one of the witnesses should speak louder, showed that none of the proceedings were lost to him. Mr. Higinbotham's speech in his behalf lasted two hours, and was a splendid specimen of forensic eloquence. He spoke with extreme pathos, and at times was so much affected that his voice almost broke down. In regard to the point reserved in the prisoner's favour, it may be added that it cannot be decided before September next, when the Full Court will meet.

At the Criminal Sessions on Tuesday, Frederick William Musika, a publican, residing at Williamstown, was charged with shooting at one James Davis, with intent to kill him. Davis, a young man of about thirty years of age, was lodging at the prisoner's at the beginning of this year. Whilst there he seduced one of the daughters of his landlord, and afterwards went to Gipps Land. Musika first learned of his daughter's condition in the beginning of this month, and he became so exasperated that he threatened to proceed at once to Gipps Land and shoot Davis. Davis, who was ignorant that Musika was aware of his relations towards the daughter, returned to Williamstown on the 5th July, and at once went to the hotel, as he said, with the intention of offering to marry the girl Musika, who was very much excited, fired a pistol at him. Three of the nipples had been plugged, and two attempts to fire failed, but on the third attempt the bullet lodged in Davis's side, the wound turning out to be a very slight one. Davis's manner of giving evidence excited general disgust in Court, and an attempt by him to throw the blame of his conduct on the unfortunate girl caused the Chief Justice, in summing up, to designate him as "a being," retracting the term "man," which he had previously applied to him. The jury found the prisoner "guilty," and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The inquest on the body of Mary Holly, the young woman who died through injuries sustained by being burnt at the fire at the Varieties, was concluded on Wednesday. The only fresh evidence of any moment was that given by George Walker, a boilermaker, one of the three men who rescued the deceased woman. His statement of the rescue was somewhat different from those given by constable Flynn and George Taylor, the other two men who took part in the attempt to save the woman, but the contradictions are scarcely to be wondered at, the men at the time being, no doubt, too anxious and excited to remember distinctly what occurred. It would really appear, when all the evidence is considered, that each of the three men did his utmost to rescue the woman, and that each is entitled to a share of any reward that may be consequent on his actions. By far the most remarkable circumstances connected with the fire was the fact of the surveyor of the Corporation having ever allowed such a dangerously combustible building and stables to be erected together in the very heart of the city. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased died from the effects of burns accidentally received in the fire at the Varieties.

We have again to report a case of suicide in the vicinity of Melbourne, the scene this time being at Brunswick, where a man named Isaac Holland ended his existence by cutting his throat. He had been in the employment of Mr. Hicks, a plumber, for some eighteen months, during which time he has frequently displayed eccentricities and inclination for drink, which, in the opinion of several of the neighbours, stamped him as a lunatic. Apprehensions that he would some day commit some desperate act seem to have been entertained by those who best knew him. Shortly after the commission of the deed he was found by his employer, who lost no time in seeking medical aid, but as he had nearly severed his head from his body, as a matter of course he was beyond help.

The export of preserved meats is assuming proportions which, considering the comparative infancy of the meat-preserving industry, are wonderful. Last week the Superb left these shores with 4864 cases and 80 casks of preserved mutton and beef; and yesterday the Asia cleared out with a shipment amounting to 2350 cases.

At the General Sessions, at Maryborough, on Wednesday, Studman, the farmer at Mount Glasgow, who had been indicted for the murder of his wife, pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. Martley appeared for the prisoner. The chief witness was Williams, with whom the prisoner had a struggle at the time his wife was shot, and whom Studman believed to have behaved improperly. He was first called, and said he did not know whether he fired the shot, or whether Studman did it, or whether the pistol went off accidentally. The case consequently broke down, and Mr. Justice Barry directed the jury to acquit the prisoner. Studman, on getting outside the Court, assaulted Williams, and was re-arrested by the police. Bail was offered, but refused, until he was bound over to keep the peace.

At the Ararat Circuit Court, on Wednesday, in the case of Andrew Vair, charged with murder, the jury were locked up all night, and at 9 o'clock this morning gave a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy, on the grounds of provocation and possible insanity. The prisoner, on being called upon to say why sentence should not be passed, made no reply. The judge said he totally objected to the recommendation of the jury, and thought there were no grounds for it. He held out no hope of mercy, and sentenced the prisoner to death in the usual form. It transpired that the jury had agreed last night, about a quarter of an hour after retiring, but one held out for a recommendation to mercy, to which the others at last assented.

A suicide took place at Percydale, near Avoca, a few days ago, when Thomas Shiels English, late member for Avoca division in the Maryborough Mining Board, put an end to his life by drowning himself in a water-dam. After his death the following letter was found, addressed to his mate:—"My dear Jack,—If I am not at home in the morning you need not expect to see me alive; I know I have lost the respect of all my old friends, so that I am not worthy to live: you will find me in Clapperton's dam; I shall bid you good-bye, and God bless you, and may you never feel as I do this day.—Yours, truly, T. S. ENGLISH. P.S.—Do you claim my dressing-case and clothes, as I would rather you had them than anyone else."

The *Ballarat Star* relates:—"The body of a man about 30 years of age, was found at the Anakies on Monday morning, about 400 or 500 yards from Troy's store, and near the watertrack, under such circumstances as to give rise to the suspicion that a murder has been committed. When found the body was with its face downwards, a slight mark on the forehead, and the throat cut from ear to ear. No weapon was found near. The name of the deceased is unknown, but it appears that on Friday night he asked two men engaged on the waterworks to give him a night's lodging. His request was complied with, and he then went out with only his drawers and shirt on, and was not seen again till Monday morning."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	259	14	5
Gin	157	4	9
Whisky	26	10	0
Rum	687	0	0
Wine	23	5	0
Tobacco and snuff	109	15	0
— unmanufactured	74	10	0
Tea	194	15	9
Sugar, unrefined	100	0	0
Pilotage	28	16	0
Dues	2	5	0
Ad valorem	100	2	6
Total	£1755	1	5

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. report having sold, this morning, 300 tons Californian flour, best brands, at £12, terms equal to cash.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Liberator, from London, arrived yesterday, with a cargo of general merchandise valued at £15,361.

The half-yearly meeting of the Wallsend Coal and Mitchell's Creek Gold Mining Companies will be held to-day.

We have Melbourne papers to the 20th instant. The *Argus* of that date reports—

An extremely quiet day altogether has been passed in the import markets. For general merchandise there has been no inquiry whatever, and sales consequently have been on a most trifling scale. Nor has the prevailing monotony been in any degree relieved by increased activity in the auction rooms. In breadstuffs we note an improved feeling in flour, and difficult as it is to get an advance established, it is becoming more apparent every day that the scarcity of wheat, and the inconvenience experienced by the millers consequent thereon, must ere long drive prices up. Additional stiffness exists in the market to-day. We hear of a parcel of 50 tons of flour having changed hands at £11 10s, terms; another brand, however, was offered at 5s less in the morning. Wheat is wanted at 5s to 5s 2d, and sales could be made at this quotation. Oats continue to meet with a good deal of attention, and any parcels offering are eagerly picked up at 3s 6d to 3s 7d; at the first-named figure we hear of very little indeed to be had. A line of prime quality Tasmanian—about 1000 bags—is stated to have changed hands at 3s 7d. Malting Barley is salable at 4s, though for a superior sample of about 1200 bushels, over that figure was realised. Maize is very firm at 4s 6d, but the market has now been pretty well cleared of all late arrivals. In cornsacks the business done is confined to the operation of speculators, but beyond the purchase of a few outside lots at 11s 10½d to 12s nothing further has transpired. In sugar we are without any transactions to refer to, the dealers preferring to supply their wants at the sale advertised to come off to-morrow forenoon, when 9259 bags from Mauritius will be offered. In liquids, sales of Hennessy's case brandy at 27s have come under our notice.

The *Hobart Town Mercury's* mail summary has the following commercial intelligence:—

As usual at this season of the year, our markets have been in an almost quiescent state since the last English mail was despatched, the only noticeable feature being the arrival of the Quinteros, on the 28th ultimo, with a general cargo from London. In green fruits, a steady export trade to the neighbouring colonies has been carried on, and green fruits command remunerative prices. In the market for breadstuffs there has been scarcely any change in quotations, though the tone of the market is rather firmer than it was four weeks ago. Flour remains steady at £11 per ton of 2000 lbs.; and wheat is quoted at 4s 10d to 5s per bushel of 60 lbs. Other grains have been steady during the month, oats varying from 2s 9d to 3s per bushel, and maize from 4s 9d to 5s. Cape barley is in slight demand at 3s 6d per bushel. English barley is abundant, but the quality generally is low, and as a consequence this grain is a drug in the market. The first qualities are quoted from 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. Potatoes are plentiful at £3 to £3 10s per ton, bags in. Our gold prospects being spoken of in detail elsewhere, here it will suffice to remark that speculators seem more desirous to float new companies than to develop the claims already taken up. The coal mines at New Town, Port Arthur, and Seymour keep the market well supplied with coals for household use. Two cargoes of Newcastle coals have also been received during the month. The quantity of sperm oil landed during the month has been 52 tuns; the present price here is £74 to £76 per tun. The quantity of oil afloat, according to latest advices, is 150 tuns. We do not note any change in the state of the money market. The tightness to which reference was made in our last summary still prevails, but business obligations are well met. The rate of interest on deposits continues unaltered at 2 per cent. on deposits three months, 3 per cent. on deposits for six months, and 4 per cent. on deposits for 12 months or upwards. The rate of discount, as will be seen by the table in another column, remains unaltered. The Bank of Van Diemen's Land and the Commercial Bank have both held their half-yearly meetings, and have each declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

The *European Mail* of May 20, says, with reference to the trade between Liverpool and Australia:—

The total value of British goods exported from Liverpool in the month of March, 1870, was £6,693,851, against, for corresponding month of year 1869, £6,647,711; and for the quarter ending March 31, 1870, £19,194,980, against £18,354,050, £15,928,093, and £19,560,786 for the same quarters of years 1869, 1868, and 1867. To the Australian colonies for the month of March, 1870, the declared value of exports from Liverpool was £111,274, against, for corresponding month of year 1869, £165,166; and for the quarter ending March 31, 1870, £360,431, against £439,545, £286,504, and £284,144 for the same quarters of years 1869, 1868, and 1867.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The late Miss Walker, of Coates, Edinburgh, has bequeathed the whole of her estates to the Scottish Episcopal Society. The value of the bequest is upwards of £200,000, and it is provided that £40,000 is to be devoted to the erection of a handsome cathedral church at the west end of Edinburgh.

THE Government of the United States has ordered tests to be applied to all drugs which are imported and pass through the Custom-house. This step has become indispensable in consequence of the monstrous frauds committed in the drug market. A similar process established at our ports not only in respect to drugs, but tea and most other articles of general consumption, would be esteemed a great boon by the public.

A pause between words, the parts of which will form a word, is frequently necessary to make the sense. "Send me in that set of China," said a gentleman to a dealer. "It wants two pieces," said the dealer. "That's a pity," said the other. "Shall I send it incomplete, sir?" "Yes, send it in complete." Whose was the misconstruction?

THE LAND

(From the Sydney Mail, July 23.)

DR. BENNETT has obliged us with a letter written to him in his capacity of President of the Acclimatisation Society, by Mr. Brady, from which we make a few extracts. Mr. Brady gives an account of his twelve months' transactions at Curl Curl, where he is nursing what he supposes to be the germ from which the silk industry of New South Wales is to spring. He says:—

"I have now closed up active operations for the season with all living silkworms (except the moths, a few of which remain), and, as you desired to know the result, as far as concerns the importations of the Acclimatisation Society, I have the pleasure of confirming my first report, and informing you that the mulberry worms from India continued to the last to do well. Of course, the yield of silk is much inferior in quantity to that from the principal European races, but the quality and lustre are excellent. For my own part, I think the outturn of these small yielding worms double, treble, or many brooded in the season—taking into account the cost of labour, food, and management, &c., as well as the safety of a profitable result if worked in a proper manner—bears a very favourable comparison with the outturn from the more valuable but much more difficult to rear and precarious-lived, single-brooded worms (annuals) of Europe or Japan. In the first case, operations continue for months at any time—spring, summer, or autumn, or for as long or for as short a time as mulberry leaf is available; in the latter only for a few weeks in spring, subject to all the vicissitudes and chances of the most uncertain period of the year, unless indeed the grower adopts my system of bringing the annuals into period by cold and moisture, as well as warmth, whenever they are wanted. If there was any attention given to this subject in the colony, or it could be made worth while, I could easily manage to supply not eggs unhatched or uncertain, but young living silkworms, of fine kinds, which other persons growing or possessing the food could at any time procure from me, and rear through the rest of their natural course, and thus avoiding expensive preparations, requiring a good deal of skill and management, reap a certain profit from a very small outlay."

Private letters contain information relative to the reception of a packet of silkworm eggs, by the highest silk authorities in Europe, from Mr. Brady's stock raised at Manly. In Italy they were received with great favour. "They were everywhere pronounced to be splendid fertile eggs, which is a point of great importance in France and Italy, as their own native races are so diseased as to be useless for mercantile purposes," says one correspondent. Cocoons of the same race (Milanese) possessed by Mr. Brady pleased them exceedingly, and the writer informs his correspondent that "eggs of that species would find a good market in France and Italy." One of the best authorities in France on silkworms pronounced the samples in fine condition, and greatly admired the system adopted in transporting them. Other distinguished and practical men expressed the same opinion, and stated that "you may at once calculate on my being able to place for you a large amount of eggs." Another letter says, "the eggs were found in excellent order, not a single egg was hatched, and not one was crushed."

This, then, is the information we get concerning Australian "*grain*" (the technical term by which eggs are now known). Mr. Brady's observations on these facts, in the letter alluded to, is this:—"The result of the first shipment also bears out what I have so often told you and others of the practicability of supplying from here the markets of Europe with better and more reliable grain than can be obtained in any other part of the world."

It thus appears that Mr. Brady's experiments have put us in possession of knowledge with relation to our advantages over the rest of the world as silkworm egg producers, for which we have reason to be very thankful. Our advantages are twofold. In the first place, in our climate the Italian, French, and Japan worms have been produced without any trace of the disease which ravages them at home; and in the second, we are in a position to supply newer seed to the European sericulturists than can be done from any other part, seeing that the "grain" season here is December, January, February, which allows of the seed or grain arriving in the cold season, and having no tendency to hatch before the food is ready for it. In Japan and California the grain season is the same as in Europe, and consequently time is lost, and the seed is comparatively old when hatched, and the best results depend on the newness of the seed.

It is a pity that something should not be done in this matter. We can produce cocoons with the assurance of obtaining an active market for them, which never has been the case before; and should Mr. Brady's expectations be confirmed, the climate of New South Wales will enable several crops to be produced in the year. And then, further, for the more skilful we have accorded to us, apparently by geographical position, the speciality of producing eggs for exportation of great superiority.

Yet the occupation of hatching or tending worms seems so foreign to most men's instincts in these colonies that it makes very little way. We hear of a few persons who are engaged in it. A gentleman has recently prepared ten acres to receive the mulberry, and has already planted some acres with that plant for worm feeding, and in a short time we shall hear what success attends his attempt. Other efforts, on a smaller scale, are being made, and we hope that these will induce others to follow—with discriminating care, of course.

The subject of sericulture is receiving attention in South Australia, as the extracts recently made from Dr. Schomburg's paper before the Chamber of Commerce will show. Gentlemen who have sent from thence samples of cocoons find that they make from 3s. to 5s. 6d. per pound in England, and considering that 6s. per pound is the maximum price there, this is an encouraging result. It is considered by those of widest experience in South Australia that 3s. per pound will pay the grower well. In our opinion, whether there or here, whenever the silk culture once strikes root, it will spread with the rapidity of fire.

The MUDGEE woolgrowers will meet on the 0th, at their annual show, with a good deal of heart. The year's sales have placed their wool in a very commendable position, and shown pretty clearly that attention to breeding is the grand secret for the woolgrower to attend to. By-the-bye, what is the meaning of the inattention of the Victorian breeders to Mr. N. P. Bayly's challenge? Are we to suppose that they are satisfied with the result of the last?

A groan comes from THE MANNING. The sugar growers are in despair. The men on the Lower Manning have an area, we are informed, of about 400 acres under cane ready for the mill, and not a mill is there to crush it. The hopelessness of the case might be mitigated were there any live stock in the neighbourhood to be fed, for then the cane could be cut this year for feeding purposes; but there are no cattle, and so no relief in that direction. There is a great deal of cane on the Upper Manning, how much we do not precisely know, and local estimates are rather wild, but the growers are rather better off. Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Richardson have small mills, and a mill is being put up at Messrs. Allan and Gates's (Kimbrici) capable of turning out 1½ ton of sugar per day. There is also Mr. Pool's mill at Tinonee, which does not enjoy much reputation, and below Tinonee there is nothing. The cane of the Manning is said to be very fine, and the samples that have been forwarded prove this report to be true. If sugar can be profitably produced on the Hastings one would suppose it might be on the Manning. As yet however we have no means of judging—the facts before us as to the density of the juice and other material matters being so few.

The affairs of the EXHIBITION, which are chronicled in another place, are proceeding at a rapid pace. We have only here to observe that the Council on Wednesday determined, for the benefit of the country exhibitors who might be in arrear, that "Post entrances for exhibition can be made by telegram up to the 25th instant." We understand that in many classes more room will be required than was expected.

PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH THE H.

(From the Illustrated Midland News.)

AT last! We are not at all surprised. We knew it must come to this sooner or later; for to say nothing at all of the inconvenience which many very worthy people feel, and apparently always will feel, in pronouncing the H with the precision that is required by the rules of good breeding, the supremacy of a single letter of the alphabet is as inconsistent with the levelling spirit of the time as the supremacy of the £10 householder. The aspirate has held its position as the vocal head of the alphabet for about the same period as the £10 householder held his at the head of our political system, and there is, therefore, a sort of poetical justice in abolishing or superseding them together, and in returning to the ancient lines of our Constitution and the ancient principles of pronunciation, at one and the same time. Even apart from considerations of this sort there is a great deal to be said in favour of the proposal to abolish the aspirate; and though we fear many of our readers will think us shockingly vulgar for making this concession to the aitch-droppers, we do not very well see how, in candour, many of their arguments are to be met on philosophical or philological grounds. We have not the slightest intention of abandoning the aspirate ourselves; but we sympathise from our hearts with those interesting and delightful ladies and gentlemen who, from some defect of the epiglottis or larynx, we presume suffer under a chronic inaptitude to sound the H, and to roll their R's as alphabetical epicures insist that they shall be sounded under pain of social ostracism, and we wish to show the sincerity of this expression of our sympathy by making them a present of all the learned and conclusive arguments that some of them have drawn from the classical authorities of antiquity, from the ancient usage of scholars in our own tongue, and from the practice of the most intelligent of our own international contemporaries.

For in truth the aspirate is almost peculiar to ourselves. You may travel from the headwaters of the St. Lawrence to the River Plate, and from New York to Omaha, without hearing the aspirate used, as we ourselves are in the habit of using it, by above a hundred persons, and the chances are that not more than a tithe of those will be sons of the soil. The French have tabooed it in pronunciation. The Spaniards, we believe, have never used it. The Romans conquered the world, but even they in turn were mastered by the aspirate. They have left us the noblest specimens of eloquence, of poetry, and of criticism, but the keenest and most accomplished of their writers was compelled, like the Cockney of our own day, to confess that he could make nothing of the letter H. There it stood in the alphabet, a relic perhaps of the picture-writing of the Assyrians or of the hieroglyphics of Egypt; it was impossible either to ignore or abolish it. No one apparently troubled himself to pronounce it. Quinctilian thought it might be struck out of the alphabet; Aulus Gellius that it might be used or not indifferently, as Virgil uses it, "ahena" or "aena." But, like a poor relation, the H was always turning up when no one wished to see it; and still always turning up in such peculiar situations that it was impossible to act upon either of these rules. And so here we are after the lapse of twenty centuries still teasing ourselves with a question that may have furnished Cæsar and Cicero with a topic for chat after supper or in their morning strolls in the forum, when the latest bit of scandal about Catiline had been turned over, and neither of them wished to talk of politics; and the probability seems to be that in the end, though not at present perhaps, we shall take Quinctilian's hint, and, without exactly throwing the H overboard as a member of the alphabet, simply let it slide, as the American phrase is, in conversation. Aulus Gellius's rule, however, has so much to recommend it on general grounds that it is hardly surprising that it has governed the use of the letter in the case of millions who never heard his name, and of millions more who would not know how to pronounce it if they had. Till within thirty or forty years ago, the aspirate was used as indiscriminately in the conversation of the highest circles of English society as it is in the authorised translation of the Bible. There it is simply used at haphazard, apparently as the fancy of the moment suggested, and it is amusing to find how many of the clergy attempt to get out of the difficulty in reading the Lessons. Of course, in the pulpit they would no more think of parleying with the aspirate than they would think of committing simony, but in the reading-desk they have to strike out a compromise between the fashion of the day and the text of Holy Writ—to pronounce the aspirate and yet preserve the "an" by which the translators generally contrive to guard the word against pronunciation. More parsons' sore throats are probably to be traced to this whimsical effort of nature than to any other cause; and in the interest of humanity alone we are, therefore, bound either to revise the text of the Scriptures, or to pass an Act of Parliament relieving the clergy from any of the penalties of the writ præmunire that may be attached to anything like tampering with the pronunciation of Holy Writ. Sydney Smith very rarely used the aspirate in his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, and his daughter, Lady Holland, still allows the "an" to stand. It is almost the only sign of orthodoxy to be found in his genial and witty bits of criticism, and it would, perhaps, be hard to rob him of this. The fact, however, is interesting as showing what people thought of the aspirate in Sydney Smith's day; and when the prince of diners-out, the wit of Lady Holland's drawing-room and of the *Edinburgh Review*, never gave a second thought to the aspirate either in conversation or writing, we may be sure that few other people did.

The strict rules which now govern its use date from about the period of the Reform Bill, and ever since then its proper pronunciation has been held to be the first sign of good breeding and culture, no less than of perfect education. Perhaps no one has done more than *Punch* to insist upon its use, and poor Mr. Hadfield and one or two other gentlemen of his class have been almost driven to suicide by the jokes that have been made at their expense on this score. It used to be said that a false quantity in a Latin quotation in the House of Commons was enough to damn any man for ever. Of late years Latin quotations have been voted pedantic, except in Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, and the H is now the *pons asinorum* of aspirants for Parliamentary distinction. You may be as original as Mr. Lowe in your thoughts, as brilliant as Mr. Disraeli, or as eloquent as Mr. Gladstone, but if you are hazy in your notions about the aspirate, all your eloquence, all your brilliance, and all your wit will be laughed at in the House and out of it, and expatriation is the only resource open to a man who wishes to pass his life pleasantly. It is useless to quote Sir Robert Peel's example. He belongs to what Mr. Bright calls "the ignorant race of statesmen," and in his later years he did contrive by a struggle with nature to triumph over this difficulty of art, except when the aspirate fell in the middle of a word.

BREACHES OF PROMISE.

(From the Civilian.)

YOUNG ladies of the present day are taught, or instinctively learn, two very important dogmas—the first is, that hearts are holy temples which must not be violated with impunity, and that every silly letter or stupid present is an offering on the altar of Hymen; the second and more important dogma is that money is the best, nay, the only salve for the wounded affections.

It is not wonderful that these ideas should dominate over the feminine mind. A girl eagerly reads the reports of cases in the Courts, and learns, before she is out of her teens, that the dread machinery of the law has been cleverly designed to trap triflers and bring them to their senses. She sees, almost daily, damaged hearts probed by the legal surgeons, and assessed at a hundredfold more than their value by the jury. What wonder if a "fond, confiding girl"—for this we we believe is the correct language—looks about to discover if any fragmentary portion of her own treasure has been carried off by some fell destroyer; or if she sees a new meaning in the letters she received from some innocent for whom she never cared a straw. She learns to regard these affecting billets, filled with poetical platitudes, in a new light. They are bills of exchange, promissory notes, which, if not duly honoured, may be turned into the yellow idol by the conjuring rod of a skilful advocate. She discovers, perhaps, in the light of the cases she has read, that her heart is broken, and that nothing but an appeal to the inspired twelve will effectually cement and heal the rent in that mysterious organ. Certain of sympathy, and almost confident of success, she throws herself upon the gallantry of her countrymen, and discounts her affections as coolly as she would draw her interest in consols. Never, perhaps, till she heard the speech of her counsel, did she know the depth of her victim's perfidy or the poignancy of her own sufferings. The letters which once seemed to her so idle and stupid, in the hands of a skilled conjuror in words, literally teem with promises and are full of hidden meanings which never struck her before. If she never wept over her wrongs, she weeps now, and invariably wonders how she could have endured her misery, or why she once thought her innocent persecutor so odious and insupportable. Clearly she ought to have faded away like a delicate flower, and she is half ashamed of her ruddy cheeks and of the projects of investment for the booty which she has already formed. She ought to despise the filthy lucre which brilliant counsel declares to be so poor a return for her broken heart, but she don't; though she half believes the platitudes of legal eloquence, and wonders whether she will be magnanimous enough to reject the bank-notes when they are really within her grasp. Happily she is matter-of-fact—most ladies are so—and she reflects that wounded hearts soon heal, that money buys dresses and returns cent. per cent. when cleverly used as a bait for a husband, who may be trapped by brilliant display and compelled to go through the ordeal of the altar from sheer terror of exposure and the law. She wins, of course, and learns by experience that, however the professions may be closed against her sex, she at least has always a valuable stock-in-trade, which brings more than its fair price in the market. She may, if she please, trade upon her affections. There is no law to prevent her, and no one would be cruel enough to suggest that her heart cannot be twice broken, or that she ought to fade away like the young fanatics of the pious books, and sink into an early and romantic grave. Woman's heart, though as brittle as china, is not quite as perishable; it is soon mended, and the best bandage is a bank-note.

The natural result of these constant victories in the Courts is seen in the present attitude of the inferior sex. Young men with an abnormal development of the organ of cautiousness are avoiding the society of women. They find it does not pay to have two or three interesting cases on their hands; and that the pleasure, if there really is any in it, of paying spooning visits to silly girls is not worth the dread sacrifice which the law demands. If a stupid letter, a few warm glances, and a walk by moonlight, are to be paid for in heavy damages, the luxury is thought to be rather too dear. Perhaps some genius may make the approach to a woman less dangerous by the discovery of some sympathetic ink which will vanish and leave no tell-tale trace behind. But till this friend of mankind comes, letters to a lady will be valued at a guinea a line, and our expresive language will, as usual, mean anything and everything an advocate may imagine. Our ordinary forms of speech, invented in an age when breaches of promise were unknown, are obviously too warm for a state of society in which capital is made out of sentiment, and affection is weighed as coolly as a banker shovels his gold. Whether a man may approach a woman through the agency of the telegraph without danger has not yet been proved, and perhaps it would be as well to submit a case for the opinion of counsel, with the view of clearing up this difficult point. If it should turn out that an ordinary telegram cannot, by any legal casuistry, be constructed into a heart-breaker, a new light will dawn upon our down-trodden and ill-used sex. Men will send harmless messages through the wire without any fear of the grim jury, or the bitter invectives of the bar. But we are not sanguine that any expedient, however ingenious, will remove the serious dangers of modern social intercourse. Even telegrams may blight and kill, and the blank page from which sympathetic ink had disappeared would be eloquent testimony of the black arts and cruel calculations of a faithless swain. There is, in fact, no remedy for the present defective state of the law but entire abstinence from female society. Hearts will break while juries can be summoned to cure them, and money, all powerful as it is, will always be more than a just equivalent for the priceless treasure of a woman's fond affections.

THE SALE OF BENEFICES BILL.

(From the Globe, May 16.)

IT is frequently said that a certain place is paved with good intentions. If this be true, we may give Mr. Cross and the well-meaning gentlemen who concurred with him in passing the Benefices Bill the credit of having placed another stone for his Satanic Majesty's feet. The object of the measure is both praiseworthy and much wanted, but we fear the framers will be disappointed if they desire to give some additional security against entrusting the cure of souls to improper persons. An Act of Parliament such as they propose, simply rendering void and illegal the sale of the next presentation, will conduce very little to this end. Make the sale and the purchase as void as an empty nut, and who is to be any the wiser, if the shell looks all sound and firm? and no one has the right or the power to investigate the interior. There is an eleventh commandment, "Thou shalt not be found out;" and of the persons who religiously observe it, we give the palm to the benefice-mongers—they never are found out. We have already an Act with provisions and objects similar to those of the Benefices Bill, and the faithful observance of the eleventh commandment makes it a useless page in our statute-book. As the law stands at present, without Mr. Cross's emendations, the purchase of a presentation when the living is actually vacant is illegal and void. It has been held, and is in fact common sense, that purchasing under an agreement by the holder of the living that he shall forthwith resign and make the living vacant, is precisely the same thing as purchasing a presentation after the vacancy has actually accrued; consequently, such a transaction is just as void as Mr. Cross proposes to make the purchase of a next presentation when the living is full. But not only is a purchase with a corrupt agreement for resignation actually void, it also comes directly within the penal clauses of the statute of Elizabeth, under which all parties to the transaction are subject to a severe fine equal to two years' value of the living. If, then, the proposed Benefices Act, which simply makes the sale void, were to have any effect, we might feel quite safe from any bargains which are not only void, but obnoxious to penalties besides. Well, how do facts bear us out in this fond hope? If Mr. Cross would glance down the advertisement sheet of the *Times*, he might be pretty sure to find at least one or two offers of livings for sale with "immediate possession" advertised. If not satisfied with this, let him send to some lawyer or agent who manages these little matters, and he will find the lugubrious list of aged and ailing incumbents diversified by some thirty or forty advertisements, where no age is mentioned, but a living is to be bought for a certain sum down, with "immediate possession," or, what is still more mysterious, "immediate *legal* possession." It has been objected to the name "Simony," given to our statutory crime, that the sin of Simon Magus in no way resembles it. We might still keep its godfather, and christen it "Magic," if it enabled the prophetic mind of a lawyer to predict that, by a curious coincidence, and without any relation of cause and effect, the payment of the purchase-money and the resignation of the old incumbent will happen simultaneously.

There is no doubt that these sales are alike illegal and common. We may solemnly enrol in our statute-book provisions which we do not expect to do any good; but people would not go to the expense of advertising year after year livings with "immediate possession" if the bait did not frequently take. Indeed, it is well known that these things daily occur, and it is common talk in more than one parish, that the old incumbent corruptly resigned, and the new parson took a false oath against simony, in order to teach the parishioners to be moral and true. And the effect of these stringent provisions in the statute-book is just this. The conscientious men who would make good parish priests are deterred from obtaining office by a road which is now open to the very men whom the Act wishes to exclude—those who look solely to high interest for their money, and have no scruple at obtaining it by illegality or perjury. It appears to us the Benefices Bill will have a somewhat similar effect. Persons who don't like breaking the law will not purchase the next presentations, but there is no method of preventing the unscrupulous from investing in as many as they choose. Further, we object altogether to the distinction which the bill makes between next presentations and advowsons. If the proposition be sound that "the greater includes the less," how can we legislate on the principle that, while advowsons remain marketable commodities, next presentations may be neither purchased nor sold? An advowson necessarily includes the next presentation, as a whole includes its part; an advowson is nothing more than the right of presenting the next time and afterwards; and if we compare the market price of an advowson and the market price of a next presentation, we shall find them so nearly equal that common sense can only come to the conclusion that the principal object in purchasing the advowson is to get the next presentation.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO BAKERS and others.—For SALE, a Bread and Biscuit BUSINESS, with working utensils complete, in a flourishing neighbourhood in the suburbs of Sydney. For particulars apply to A. FLETCHER, Ironmonger, 67, Parramatta-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For disposal a well-established BUSINESS, in the country; returns average £1000 per annum. Satisfactory reasons given for disposal. Bona fide purchasers need only apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The LICENSE, GOODWILL, and BAR FITTINGS, in consequence of the proprietor retiring from business; a lease for 2, 3, or 5 years will be given. Shakespeare Hotel, South Head Road.

FOR SALE.—A capital Steam FLOUR MILL situated in one of the best wheat growing districts of South Australia, having good shipping facilities, and within an easy distance of Adelaide. Mill and machinery, with stores and residence, all in good order. Mill now manufacturing fifty tons per week. For further particulars address "Proprietor," SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office. None but principals treated with.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the License, Goodwill, &c., of Public-house, near wharf. Pierce, William-st.

RESTAURANT for SALE, in consequence of the ill-health of the proprietor. Known as the London Dining Rooms, 69, King-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Brick-built HOUSE, containing six good rooms, large block of ground, water laid on, good garden, freehold. Price, £400. The proprietor, who is leaving for England, requires but a small amount down; balance by instalments, as agreed upon. Address, M'B., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, snug COTTAGE near Sydney, 5 rooms, £170—a bargain. H. VAUGHAN, 149, King-st. E.

FOR SALE, a good and cheap BUILDING SITE, two miles from Post Office, with a good quarry of stone. RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Pitt-street.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

BUILDING SITE, 2 miles from Post Office, on Pyrmont Bridge Road, 500 feet deep, for SALE cheap; good quarry on the ground. RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Pitt-street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

FROM 1ST JULY, 1870, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS —WEEK-DAYS.

Sydney to Parramatta, Richmond, Bowenfels, Wallerawang and Rydal, Goulburn, and Intermediate Stations.

SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA.

STATIONS.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Saturday Train. (additional)	Sunday Trains. 1	2
		am. Gds & Pass	am.	am.	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm. Mail	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm. Gds & Pass	pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney .. Departure	—	5.30	6.45	8.35	8.50	10.15	1.15	2.0	4.30	5.0	5.34	6.30	7.0	10.0	11.30	1.30	9.0	5.0
Newtown	2	..	6.51	8.41	..	10.21	1.21	2.6	4.36	..	5.40	6.36	7.6	10.6	11.40	..	9.6	5.6
Petersham	3	..	6.55	8.45	..	10.25	1.25	2.10	4.40	..	5.44	6.40	7.10	10.10	11.46	..	9.9	5.9
Ashfield	5	..	7.1	8.51	..	10.31	1.31	2.16	4.46	..	5.50	6.46	7.16	10.16	11.53	..	9.15	5.15
Burwood	7	..	7.7	8.57	..	10.37	1.37	2.22	4.52	..	5.56	6.52	7.22	10.22	12.0	..	9.21	5.21
Homebush .. Arrival	8	..	..	9.1	..	..	..	..	4.56	..	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homebush Departure	—	..	7.11	..	9.10	10.41	..	2.26	..	5.20	..	6.56	..	..	12.5	..	9.25	5.25
Haslem Creek	10	..	7.17	..	..	10.47	..	2.32	..	..	..	7.2	..	..	..	..	9.30	5.30
Parramatta Junction Arrival	13	6.15	7.25	..	9.20	10.55	..	2.40	..	5.32	..	7.10	..	..	12.20	2.0	9.39	5.39
Parramatta Junction Departure	—		7.28	..	9.25	10.56	..	2.41	..	5.39	..	7.11	..	..	12.25	2.3	9.41	5.41
Parramatta	14	..	7.30	..	9.28	11.0	..	2.45	..	5.43	..	7.15	..	..	12.40	2.13	9.46	5.46

SYDNEY TO RICHMOND (Branch Line at Blacktown).

STATIONS.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Sat.	Sun. 1	Sun. 2
					a.m.					pm.						pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	..	..	..	8.50	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	9.0	5.0
Parramatta Junction Departure	13	..	..	..	9.25	..	..	..	..	5.39	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	9.41	5.41
Parramatta	14	..	..	..	9.28	..	..	..	..	5.43	..	..	..	..	..	2.13	9.46	5.46
Seven Hills	20	..	..	..	9.44	..	..	..	..	5.59	..	..	..	..	..	2.29	9.58	5.58
Blacktown .. Arrival	22	..	..	..	9.55	..	..	..	..	6.10	..	..	..	..	..	2.38	10.4	6.4
Blacktown Departure	—	..	..	..	10.0	..	..	..	..	6.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.6	6.6
Riverstone	28	..	..	..	10.24	..	..	..	..	6.39	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	10.26	6.26
Mulgrave	33	..	..	..	10.47	..	..	..	..	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	3.25	10.39	6.39
Windsor	34	..	..	..	10.52	..	..	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	3.33	10.46	6.45
Richmond	38	..	..	..	11.12	..	..	..	..	7.27	..	..	..	..	..	3.45	11.0	7.0

SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG AND RYDAL (Western Line).

STATIONS.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Sat.	Sun. 1	Sun. 2
					a.m.					pm.					pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	..	..	..	8.50	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	11.30	1.30	9.0	5.0
Parramatta Junction Departure	13	..	..	..	9.25	..	..	..	..	5.39	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	9.41	5.41
Parramatta	14	..	..	..	9.28	..	..	..	..	5.43	..	..	..	..	..	2.13	9.46	5.46
Seven Hills	20	..	..	..	9.44	..	..	..	..	5.59	..	..	..	..	..	2.29	9.58	5.58
Blacktown	22	..	..	..	9.55	..	..	..	..	6.10	..	..	..	..	1.11	2.38	10.4	6.4
Rooty Hill	25	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..	6.20	..	..	..	..	1.30	2.45	10.16	6.16
South Creek	29	..	..	..	10.16	..	..	..	..	6.31	..	..	..	..	1.50	2.55	10.29	6.29
Penrith .... Arrival	34	..	..	..	10.29	..	..	..	..	6.44	..	..	..	..	2.5	3.5	10.40	6.39
Penrith .. Departure	—	..	..	..	10.39	..	..	..	..	6.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Emu Plains	36	..	..	..	10.44	..	..	..	..	6.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Wascoe's	42	..	..	..	11.15	..	..	..	..	7.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Springwood	47	..	..	..	11.31	..	..	..	..	7.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Buss's	56	..	..	..	p.m. 12.2	..	..	..	..	8.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Mountains .... Arrival	58	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	..	..	8.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Mountains .... Departure	—	..	..	..	12.24	..	..	..	..	8.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Weatherboard	62	..	..	..	12.38	..	..	..	..	8.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Blackheath	73	..	..	..	1.21	..	..	..	..	9.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Victoria .... Arrival	77	..	..	..	1.35	..	..	..	..	9.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Victoria .... Departure	—	..	..	..	1.42	..	..	..	..	9.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Hartley Vale	80	..	..	..	1.51	..	..	..	..	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowenfels	97	..	..	..	2.42	..	..	..	..	10.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallerawang	105	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	11.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rydal	111	..	..	..	3.25	..	..	..	..	11.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN (Southern Line.)

STATIONS.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Sat.	Sun. 1	Sun. 2
					a.m.					pm.						pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	..	..	..	8.50	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	9.0	5.0
Parramatta Junction Departure	13	..	..	..	9.23	..	..	..	..	5.37	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	9.41	5.41
Fairfield	18	..	..	..	9.34	..	..	..	..	5.49	..	..	..	..	..	2.14	9.53	5.53
*Cabramatta	20	..	..	..	9.38	..	..	..	..	5.53	..	..	..	..	..	2.18	9.57	5.57
Liverpool	22	..	..	..	9.49	..	..	..	..	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	2.26	10.6	6.6
*Glenfield	25	..	..	..	9.57	..	..	..	..	6.12	..	..	..	..	..	2.34	10.14	6.14
*Macquarie Fields	27	..	..	..	10.2	..	..	..	..	6.17	..	..	..	..	..	2.39	10.19	6.19
Campbelltown	34	..	..	..	10.21	..	..	..	..	6.36	..	..	..	..	..	2.55	10.35	6.35
Menangle	40	..	..	..	10.38	..	..	..	..	6.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.46
*Douglass Park	45	..	..	..	10.50	..	..	..	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picton.... Departure	53	..	..	..	11.16	..	..	..	..	7.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.21
*Picton Lagoons	59	..	..	..	11.39	..	..	..	..	7.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Rush's	74	..	..	..	p.m. 12.15	..	..	..	..	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong .. Arrival	77	..	..	..	12.22	..	..	..	..	8.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong Departure	—	..	..	..	12.37	..	..	..	..	8.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowral	80	..	..	..	12.47	..	..	..	..	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Burradoo	82	..	..	..	12.53	..	..	..	..	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Forest	86	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	9.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Jordan's Crossing	95	..	..	..	1.27	..	..	..	..	9.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marulan	114	..	..	..	2.15	..	..	..	..	10.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Carrick	122	..	..	..	2.34	..	..	..	..	10.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Manna Field and Towrang	124	..	..	..	2.46	..	..	..	..	10.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goulburn	134	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	11.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

UP TRAINS.

Parramatta, Richmond, Rydal, Wallerawang, and Bowenfels, Goulburn, and Intermediate Stations to Sydney.

PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY.

STATIONS.	Distance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Sat. Tr. (addit.)	Sunday Trains. 1	2
		am. Gds & Pass.	am. Gds & Pass.	am. Gds & Mail Pass.	am.	am.	am.	am.	p.m.	p.m.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Parramatta	—	4.30	..	..	7.50	8.29	..	11.15	..	3.0	..	5.21	..	..	8.0	..	8.26	9.26	5.26
Parramatta Junc. Arrival	1	4.38	..	6.20	7.54	8.33	..	11.19	..	3.4	..	5.25	..	..	8.4	..	8.32	9.32	5.32
Parramatta Junc. Departure	—	4.45	6.50	6.25	7.55	8.38	..	11.21	..	3.5	..	5.30	..	..	8.5	..	8.33	9.37	5.37
Haslem's Creek	4	..	..	..	8.3	..	..	11.29	..	3.14	..	..	..	..	8.14	..	..	9.45	5.46
Homebush Arr.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homebush Dep.		..	..	..	8.10	8.53	9.9	11.35	..	3.20	5.0	5.50	6.6	..	8.20	..	..	9.54	5.54
Burwood	7	5.15	7.15	..	8.14	..	9.13	11.39	2.0	3.24	5.4	..	6.10	7.30	8.24	10.30	..	9.59	5.59
Ashfield	9	5.24	7.23	..	8.20	..	9.19	11.45	2.6	3.30	5.10	..	6.16	7.36	8.30	10.36	..	10.5	6.5
Petersham	11	..	7.31	..	8.26	..	9.25	11.51	2.12	3.36	5.16	..	6.22	7.42	8.36	10.42	..	10.11	6.11
Newtown	12	5.35	7.36	..	8.33	..	9.29	11.55	2.16	3.40	5.20	..	6.26	7.46	8.40	10.46	..	10.15	6.15
Sydney	14	5.45	7.42	7.10	8.40	9.20	9.36	12.1	2.22	3.46	5.26	6.15	6.32	7.51	8.45	10.51	9.10	10.20	6.25

RICHMOND TO SYDNEY (Branch Line to Blacktown.)

STATIONS.	Distance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Sat.	Sun. 1	Sun. 2
						am.						pm.					pm.	a.m.	pm.
Richmond	—	..	..	..	..	7.10	..	..	..	..	..	3.50	..	..	..	..	6.50	7.45	3.45
Windsor	4	..	..	..	..	7.23	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	7.7	8.0	4.0
Mulgrave	5	..	..	..	..	7.32	..	..	..	..	..	4.12	..	..	..	..	7.21	8.10	4.10
Riverstone	10	..	..	..	..	7.48	..	..	..	..	..	4.35	..	..	..	..	7.39	8.31	4.31
Blacktown Arr.	16	..	..	..	..	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	4.59	..	..	..	..	8.1	9.0	5.0
Blacktown Dep.	—	..	..	..	..	8.10	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	..	..	..	..	8.6	..	..
Seven Hills	18	..	..	..	..	8.14	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	8.11	9.11	5.11
Parramatta	24	..	..	..	..	8.29	..	..	..	..	..	5.21	..	..	..	..	8.26	9.26	5.26
Parramatta Junc. Departure	25	..	..	..	..	8.38	..	..	..	..	..	5.32	..	..	..	..	8.33	9.37	5.37
Sydney	38	..	..	..	..	9.20	..	..	..	..	..	6.15	..	..	..	..	9.10	10.20	6.25

RYDAL AND WALLERAWANG TO SYDNEY (Western Line).

STATIONS.	Distance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Sat.	Sun. 1	Sun. 2
				a. m.		a. m.						p.m.					p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Rydal	—	..	..	12.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallerawang	6	..	..	1.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowenfels	14	..	..	1.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Hartley Vale	31	..	..	2.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Victoria Arr	34	..	..	2.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Victoria Dep	—	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Blackheath	38	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Weatherboard	49	..	..	3.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Mountains	53	..	..	3.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Buss's	55	..	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Springwood	64	..	..	4.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Wascoe's	69	..	..	4.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Emu Plains	75	..	..	5.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith .... Arr.	77	..	..	5.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith .... Dep.	—	3.0	..	5.25	..	7.40	..	..	..	..	..	4.24	..	..	..	..	7.35	8.35	4.35
South Creek	82	3.25	..	5.37	..	7.53	..	..	..	..	..	4.41	..	..	..	..	7.48	8.48	4.48
Rooty Hill	86	3.42	..	5.47	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	4.50	..	..	..	..	7.57	8.57	4.57
Blacktown	89	4.0	..	5.54	..	8.10	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	..	..	..	..	8.6	9.6	5.6
Seven Hills	91	..	..	5.59	..	8.14	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	8.11	9.11	5.11
Parramatta	97	4.30	..	6.14	..	8.29	..	..	..	..	..	5.21	..	..	..	..	8.26	9.26	5.26
Parramatta Junc Dep.	98	4.45	..	6.25	..	8.38	..	..	..	..	..	5.30	..	..	..	..	8.33	9.37	5.37
Sydney	111	5.45	..	7.10	..	9.20	..	..	..	..	..	6.15	..	..	..	..	9.10	10.20	6.25

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY (Southern Line).

STATIONS.	Distance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Sat.	Sun. 1	Sun. 2
				a. m.		a. m.						p.m.					p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Goulburn	—	..	..	12.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Manna Field Towrang	10	..	..	12.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Carrick	12	..	..	12.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marulan	20	..	..	12.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Jordan's Cross.	39	..	..	1.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Forest	48	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Burradoo	52	..	..	2.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowral	54	..	..	2.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong.. Arr	57	..	..	2.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong.. Dep	—	..	..	2.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Rush's	60	..	..	2.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picton Lagoons	75	..	..	3.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picton	81	..	..	3.32	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	3.49	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	..
*Douglas Park	89	..	..	3.57	..	7.25	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	8.13	..
Menangle	94	..	..	4.10	..	7.37	..	..	..	..	..	4.19	..	..	..	..	..	8.30	..
Campbelltown	100	..	..	4.35	..	7.53	..	..	..	..	..	4.32	..	..	..	..	7.35	8.45	4.45
*Macquarie Flds	107	..	..	4.53	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	4.50	..	..	..	..	7.53	9.0	5.0
*Glenfield	109	..	..	4.58	..	8.11	..	..	..	..	..	4.55	..	..	..	..	7.59	9.6	5.6
Liverpool	112	..	..	5.35	..	8.17	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	..	..	..	..	8.3	9.14	5.14
*Cabramatta	114	..	..	5.39	..	8.21	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	..	..	8.7	9.18	5.18
Fairfield	116	..	..	5.55	..	8.26	..	..	..	..	..	5.13	..	..	..	..	8.13	9.23	5.22
Parramatta Junc Dep.	121	..	..	6.25	..	8.33	..	..	..	..	..	5.30	..	..	..	..	8.33	9.37	5.37
Sydney	134	..	..	7.10	..	9.20	..	..	..	..	..	6.15	..	..	..	..	9.10	10.20	6.25

* PLATFORMS ONLY.—*The Trains do not stop at these unless required.—Previous notice should be given to the Guard.*

No. 1 Down train will stop at Intermediate Stations, if required.

N.B.—On Saturdays, cheap Fares at one penny per mile will be issued from Sydney only, by the 1.30 p.m. Down Train, available for return by the Train arriving in Sydney at 9.10 p.m.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

F O R S A L E,
800 Store Bullocks, delivered on the Clarence
1200 Cows, ditto ditto
400 Store Bullocks, delivered on the Darling Downs
400 Cows, ditto ditto
15,000 Store Sheep, delivered on the Liverpool Plains
8000 Store Wedders, delivered at Goondiwindi
8000 Ewes, ditto ditto.
WANT and SIMPSON, 271, George-street.

VARNISHES.—Messrs. CHARLES TURNER and SON, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, London, whose business has been established fifty years, beg to inform painters, builders, decorators, varnish dealers, merchants, railway companies, and carriage manufacturers, that they have laid down in Melbourne (in bond and duty paid) an assorted stock of their SUPERIOR VARNISHES, perfectly matured and expressly prepared for exportation, and that they have appointed sole Agents for the Australian colonies,

Messrs. FITCH and FRENCH, Oil, Colour, and Paperhanging Merchants, Melbourne.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT are in regular receipt of supplies of BREADSTUFFS, the produce of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA
NEW ZEALAND
TASMANIA, and
NEW SOUTH WALES,
And are at all times prepared to supply the trade and other wholesale purchasers with the various descriptions of cereals produced in these colonies.
WHEAT, milling and seed
FLOUR, superfine, fine, and household.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR..Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Magarey's superfine
Duffield's household
Bowman's superfine
Steven's superfine
LAUNCESTON FLOUR
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..Best brands, in quarter-sacks
MILLING WHEAT ..Adelaide
Launceston
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

FLOUR on SALE. — Hart's, Bowman's, Colman's, Noarlunga, Field's, and Alexander's superfine: also household and Californian, quarter-sacks. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

BARBARY ALMONDS ex C. Thompson.—A few casks. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Prime Circular Head, £3 10s. per ton, bags included. Wilson, Hardy, and Co., Market Wf.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Tasmanian potatoes and wheat, ex Don. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-street.

CHEESE, CHEESE.—A prime sample of Port Cooper for SALE. J. DUFFIN and SON, 23, King-st.

CHEESE, Butter, Potatoes, Bacon, &c., prime samples for SALE. J. DUFFIN and SON, 23, King-st.

KEROSENE.—On SALE, the best, cheap. Pioneer Kerosene Oil Depot, King-street West, Sydney.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Meteor, in chests, halves, and boxes; new season. Chapman and Co., Pitt-street.

HOBART TOWN ONIONS, just landed, on SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, Hobart Town Jams, in tins and white jars, assorted; in white jars, all Apricot; in white jars, Quince Jelly, Boiling Peas, Seed Potatoes, Cheese, &c.
HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-st., gateway.

FOR SALE, to land ex Centurion.—Finest new Fruits, &c., Currants, Muscatel and Sultana Raisins, Figs, Jordan and Shell Almonds, Nuts, ½ Sardines, 1-lb. Salmon, Worcester Sauce, Prunes, and Lemon Peel.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, New and Rare Plants, Fruit Trees, &c.
General Descriptive Catalogues for 1870 are now ready, and may be had on application to
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta; or
Messrs. D. CRICHTON and CO.,
City Agents, George-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or HIRE (Sundays excepted). GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

SADDLES and HARNESS.—GIBSON'S is the cheapest house in Sydney. 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

HANDSOME Bay Carriage and Buggy Horse, 16 hands, £25; well-bred Chesnut Buggy and Saddle Horse, £12; pair well matched Bay Buggy Horses, £25; pair Grey ditto, £15. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

HORSE, ten trial, Spring Van and Harness, £12 lot; Horse, new Spring-cart and Harness, £16. Knight.

QUIET Horse, Double-seated Buggy and Harness, £25 lot; 2 Double-seated Buggies, with break and lamps, £27 and £23; Tray Buggy, £25; handsome Dogcart, £30; new Spring-cart, £9; Van, £6. S. Knight.

SPRING CARTS and VANS, cheapest in Sydney. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street, near Temperance Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

Stock of a Draper, Removed to the Rooms.
TUESDAY, July 26th.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock of a draper, comprising prints, ginghams, hosiery, braids, hair nets, straw hats, parasols, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Important to Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
TUESDAY, July 26th.
WEDNESDAY, July 27th.
For Positive Sale, to close a consignment.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above days, at 11 o'clock prompt,
38 packages new and seasonable drapery, ready-made clothing, mole trousers, crimean shirts, hosiery, felt hats, woollens, calicos, &c., &c.
Full particulars in future issue.

Important to Boot and Shoe Makers and the Trade.
TUESDAY, July 26th.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of stock-in-trade of a storekeeper, comprising an assortment of men's, women's, girls', boys', and children's boots, in all 19 trunks.
Terms, cash.

Horses, heavy and light,
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Important Sale of Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
On MONDAY, 25th July.
GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from H. Levick, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock sharp,
High-stepping grey gelding, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tandem leader, and carries a lady
Grey mare, ditto single and double harness, good hack, and carries a lady
A stylish English-built tandem cart, nearly new, with shifting box-seat and footboard
An American-built Boston chaise, in first-class order.
Also,
English-made tandem harness, complete.
The above are being sold in consequence of the owner leaving the colony in a few days. They are really first-class turnouts, and not to be surpassed for style and neatness in the colony. The horses are well-known, very quiet, and excellent goers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from King, Brothers, to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 25th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
134 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from their noted station, Booloeroo.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Onus and Town to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 25th instant, at his Yards, Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock,
60 head of prime and weighty cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. White to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots, from Messrs. White's noted paddocks, and estimated to weigh fully 900 lbs. each.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. White to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, THIS DAY, Monday, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock,
40 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots, from Messrs. White's noted paddocks, and estimated to weigh 900 lbs. each.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Onus and Town to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 25th July, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.
DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Richard Weaver, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 9,
1000 prime fat wethers, arrived per train.

Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.
DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, broken to saddle and harness; also, some heavy draught.

Horses from the Southern District.
DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Miss Ann Munroe to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Horses suitable for heavy draught purposes.

Important Sale.
DAWSON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The following consignment of saddlery, &c., &c., which has just been landed, in excellent order, and the goods are all of first-class manufacture.
Sets best lined buggy harness, G. S. swayed front, whole barred furniture, scroll hames, 1¼ traces, ⅞ bridle, ⅞ split hip straps, 1 inch crupper, ⅞ reins, 20 inch collar, saddle, silver rosettes, chain front, best buggy snaffle, and martingale
Sets pair horse carriage harness, G. S. swayed front, whole barred, 22 inch fancy scroll hames, hard clips, links, and rings, with breeching, 1½ traces, ⅞ bridle, 1-inch reins, round, and pads, 21-inch collar, silver rosettes, chain fronts, 2 loop snaffles, ornaments on winkers, face pieces, &c., &c.
Whole-top carriage collars, 19 to 20
Buggy collars, with housings
Sets 1½ inch
Set ditto, brass and japanned
Set ditto, G. S. and brass
Superior snaffle bridles, assorted, white and blue fronts
Ring snaffles
Ladies' pelham bridles
Assorted pelhams
Knee caps
Saddle cloths
Large chamois skins
Gold and silver mounted riding whips
Very superior infants' carriages.
The above may be inspected on the day previous to sale.

Onions. Onions. Onions.
Ex Blackbird.
WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at Market Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock,
227 bags onions, in lots.

Onions. Onions. Onions.
Ex City of Hobart.
WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at Grafton Wharf, at half-past 3 o'clock,
50 bags onions, in lots.

Under Distraint for Rent; also Insolvent Estates.
H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 149, King-street East, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant,
American tobacco, gin, brandy, port wine, pianoforte (by Collard and Collard), household furniture, iron bedsteads, clocks, jewellery, buggy harness, ship's model and case, barrows, shirts, &c.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
By order of the Representatives of the late Mrs. White.
In addition to the usual assortment of
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, without reserve, comprising—Cottage Pianoforte, Loo, Telescope, and Side Tables; Hair-seated Chairs, Couch, and Sofa; Carpets, Walnut-shaped Table, Pier Glass, Fender and Irons, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feather and Wool Beds, Cheffonieres, Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Sets, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, &c.; also,
Sewing Machines, Mangles, Chaff Cutters, Counters, Shelving, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the representatives of Mrs. White, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY,
The above.

THIS DAY.
Unredeemed Pledges.
LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. W. Moss, pawnbroker, Parramatta and Botany streets, as previously advertised in the HERALD.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
81 Packages Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.
All new and choice goods.
Now landing ex Cathaya, Windsor Castle, &c.
For Imperative Unreserved Sale.
To Boot and Shoe Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.
JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock,
81 packages choice men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes.
Full particulars in a future issue.

WEDNESDAY, 27th July.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEWTOWN.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Dr. Hobbs to submit to public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable property owned and occupied by Dr. Hobbs, consisting of two commodious dwelling-houses, stables, and garden.
The garden contains 100 choice fruit trees and 200 vines, all in bearing order. The houses are in immediate proximity to the railway station, St. Joseph's and Presbyterian Churches, commanding a most magnificent view of the bay, city, and suburbs.
At the same time will be sold,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.
N.B.—This would be an excellent opening for a medical gentleman, there being only one other in the district, and arrangements could be made for an introduction to Dr. Hobbs's practice, which is very large. Any gentleman wishing to treat privately previous to the sale can obtain all particulars at the Auctioneers' Offices, 401, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

Preliminary Notice.
Household Furniture and Effects.
Nearly new, and very good.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 55, Stanley-street, on an early day,
The whole of the very superior household furniture and effects.
Full particulars will be duly published.

MONDAY, 25th July, at 11 o'clock.
At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park Streets.
Established a quarter of a century.
Slate Bagatelle Table, Household Furniture of a Ten-roomed House.
Also,
In the Insolvent Estates of F. Cotton, James O'Connor, and G. Price, sundry Household Furniture, &c., &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 25th July, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
The above, and
Counters, shelving, glass, sashes, &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
J. MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Iron and wood bedsteads, mattresses, dressing tables and glasses, chests drawers, safes, chairs, sofas, tables, couches, washstands and ware, crockery, glass, holloware, kitchen utensils, and sundries too numerous to mention.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Monday, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Young's-buildings, No. 24, Cumberland-street, close to Dawes' Point.
At the Residence of Mr. De Lissa.
IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
The whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects
together with a
BRILLIANT TONED OBLIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by the unrivalled maker, ERARD, London, recently cost 100 guineas.
Without the least reserve.
J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. De Lissa to sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, Monday, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, comprising
Rosewood suite, in green rep, with 2 sets of loose covers
Rosewood carved tables
Magnificent pier glass, 50 x 40
Pictures, ornaments, &c.
Carpets only a short time laid down
Music stool, canterbury, &c., &c.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
E. P. ware, cut glassware, cutlery, &c.
Collection of birds, English goldfinch and talking parrots.
BEDROOM FURNITURE, of 5 rooms.
KITCHEN and LAUNDRY utensils, and all the requisites for a large family.
Queen's Wharf 'buses stop close to the house.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY (Monday), immediately after the Sale at Mr. De Lissa's,
on the Premises, next door but one, No. 20, Cumberland-street,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, IN ROSEWOOD
TWO PIER GLASSES, and sundry useful articles of Surplus Furniture.
J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell the above by auction, immediately after the close of the sale above advertised.

On WEDNESDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Clearance Sale.
To Ironmongers
Cutlers
Tinmen
Lampsellers
Country Storekeepers
Undertakers.
On the Premises lately occupied by Mr. W. FOY, HUNTER-STREET.
J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. Foy to sell by auction, on the above day,
Patent air-tight metallic coffins
Wire nails, linseed oil
Kerosene lamps and chimneys
Tinware, galvanized iron ware
Holloware, enamelled and tinned
Hydraulic pump, by "Nicolle"
White lead, kerosene oil, brushware of all kinds
Galvanized iron rain and water tanks
Galvanized iron and other baths
Table cutlery and sundries
B. M. tea and coffee pots, and a large
Lot of sundry articles, together with gas fittings and fixtures.
Terms at sale.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS,
Just arrived ex City of Hobart.
For Sale by Auction, at the Grafton Wharf,
MONDAY AFTERNOON.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, 25th July, at 3 o'clock,
29,000 superior Hobart Town palings, 5 and 6 feet.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, July 26, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 154, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street, the residence of B. Levi, Esq.
Highly Important
UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,
of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Brilliant-toned Rosewood Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, by Messrs. Collard and Collard, with certificate
Richly-cut Glassware
Elegant China Breakfast and Tea Services
Painted China Dessert Services
ELKINGTON, MASON, and CO.'S BEST ELECTRO-PLATE
Telescope Dining Table
Handsome Sideboard, with plate-glass back
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, in Walnut, consisting of
Drawing-room Suite, covered in silk corded rep
Marqueterie Inlaid Loo Table
Ladies' Davenport
Carold Gilt Pier Glasses
Beautiful Ornaments and Vases
Pearl Inlaid Cabinets and Tables
Choice Engravings and Chromos
Handsome Gasaliers and Gasfittings
Brussels Carpets, Curtains and Cornices
Brass Bedsteads and Bedding
Marble Washstands and Toilet Tables
Massive Double Winged Wardrobe, with plate-glass centre door
Chests Drawers and the usual Bedroom Requisites
Kitchen Dresser
Cooking Range, by Lassetter
Iron Tanks, &c., &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from B. Levi, Esq., who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 154, Alberto-terrace, on TUESDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view on MONDAY, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Catalogues may be obtained at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

Prime Port Macdonnell Potatoes.
Just landed ex Zephyr.
For Sale by Auction, at the Grafton Wharf,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
Under instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 26th July, at 3 o'clock,
200 bags prime Port Macdonnell potatoes.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
On THURSDAY, 28th July, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
25 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE, ex Nereus.
24 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE, ex Cairnsmore,
To China and Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 28th July,
Ex Nereus,
25 crates assorted earthenware.
Ex Cairnsmore,
24 crates assorted earthenware.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.
The well-known Schooner
UNCLE TOM.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 28th July.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th July, at 11 o'clock,
The fine schooner
UNCLE TOM,
125 tons register, built at Baltimore, of best American oak, copper fastened; is well found in sails, spars, rigging, &c. She was docked a short time since, and her copper found to be in excellent order. Is now employed in the coal trade, for which she is admirably adapted, as she requires no ballast and carries 170 tons coal.
She is now discharging at Waterview Dock, where she can be inspected.
Terms at sale.

PIANOS.
To Pianoforte Merchants, Dealers, and Private Buyers.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at their Stores, Pitt-street, without the slightest reserve,
8430—1 walnut cottage pianoforte, trichord tenor and treble, patent check action, carved trusses, registered keys, French front, &c.
8514—1 ditto, cylinder falls, carved legs, &c.
8524—1 ditto, extra carved ornaments and trusses
8457—1 ditto, ditto ditto
8526—1 ditto, ditto ditto.
6 music stools, covered with morocco, in elaborately carved walnut
The auctioneers respectfully call attention to these very superior instruments; they are manufactured by the well-known house of George Challenger and Co., are just landed ex Royal Alfred; have been tuned and examined by Mr. H. W. Loveday, and, in point of workmanship, finish, brilliancy, and sweetness of tone, are unsurpassed. They also possess all the latest improvements in design.
They are now open to inspection.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
New Drapery, Clothing, Hats, and Caps, &c., now landing ex Royal Alfred and Commissary.
For Auction SALE on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 28th and 29th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
Several consignments of seasonable goods, now coming to hand.
Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Flowers.
WEDNESDAY, 27th July.
PEEK and FRERICHS will sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A choice assortment of
Apple, peach, plum, almond
Fig, orange, lemon, forbidden fruit
Cypress, willow, camellia, magnolia
And other trees and shrubs
Also a lot of choice flowers in pots.
Terms, cash.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. EDWARD JOHN SWYNY,
Boot Manufacturer, William-street.
T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the estate to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 25th July, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The machinery used in making boots of all kinds, comprising
4 sewing machines, by Howe, B and C
1 ditto, extra size, E
2 blocking machines
1 eccentric press
1 pricking machine
1 rolling machine
1 riveting machine, bosses and stands
An assortment of iron and wood lasts
100 knives for cutting out soles and heels
3 riveting benches
1 3-cwt. weighing machine, Avery's
A lot of unfinished upper leathers, some patent elastic, and sundry other things on view at the Rooms.
On the same day and place, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt, will be sold by auction,
All the right, title, and interest of the assignee in and to a brick-built house, containing six rooms and kitchen, erected on about half an acre of land, on the Glenmore Road, to which the frontage is about 99 feet by a depth on one side of about 132 feet, and on the other about 220 feet.
This property is mortgaged to the Starr-Bowkett Society. With the house will be sold the interest of the assignee in two shares in the society, on which £130 has been paid.
Further particulars can be obtained from the assignee or auctioneer.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.
GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
37 packages drapery, clothing, &c.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Fine Paddle-Steamer
CULLODEN.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To close a partnership account.
To the Shipping Interests of Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and the immediate Northern Ports along the sea-board of New South Wales.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY July 25, at 11 o'clock,
The steamer Culloden, of 150 tons, and 60-horse power,
Length, 147 feet
Beam, 17 feet
Depth, 9 feet.
With a really moderate and judicious outlay, this steamer can be made one of the fastest and most serviceable vessels in the colony; and as she will be knocked down
To the highest bidder,
parties in search of steam-power should not miss this only chance.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Shellard's Finest Twist
TOBACCO,
Virginia and Kentucky Strips.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Carthaya.
By order of the Consignees.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, July 25th, at 12 o'clock,
F. 3393, 3396. TNU, 6.
3 hogsheads strips.
F. 3393, 3398. TNU, 5.
3 hogsheads strips.
BYZ. 122, 123, 125-128, 130-140, 156.
27 kegs Shellard's twist tobacco.
More or less damaged.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Fashionable New Buggy.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 25, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome buggy.
Terms, cash.

Corn Sacks.
Ex Royal Alfred, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the Consignees.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock,
S in diamond S outside,
10 bales, each 25 dozen, corn sacks.
More or less damaged.

Tinplates.
Ex La Escocesa, from Liverpool.
By order of the Consignees.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, July 26, at 11 o'clock,
H.
52 boxes IC coke tinplates, CWM
37 ditto IC charcoal ditto, THOR
8 ditto IX ditto ditto, ditto
33 ditto IC ditto ditto, YNIS
19 ditto IX ditto ditto, ditto.
More or less damaged.

Superior Saddlery, &c.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases superior saddlery, harness, &c.
Particulars at sale.

SUGARS.
Finest White Crystals
Fine Yellow Crystals
Finest Yellow Counters
Bright Browns and Rations.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, at 11 o'clock,
1163 bags fine sugars, of all complexions.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 11 o'clock,
490 packages oilmen's stores.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

The fine Barque AUSTRALASIAN PACKET.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
To Intercolonial Shippers, Traders, Coasters, and others.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known colonial trading barque Australasian Packet, of 187 tons register.
This vessel possesses large carrying capacity of 300 tons, is well found in every respect, sound and most substantially built to special order, and has just been thoroughly overhauled and RECOPPERED LAST VOYAGE at a heavy outlay.
Inventory at Rooms.
Terms liberal.

WEDNESDAY, 27th July.
IMPORTANT SALE of VALUABLE FREEHOLD Building Sites for sale by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 27th July,
WAVERLEY ROAD, Birrell-street and Government Road — That choice block of land situated at Waverley, subdivided into 21 choice building allotments, fronting the Waverley Road, Birrell-street, and a Government Road. The allotments have great depths, with back entrances, are immediately opposite Allen's factory, in the very best part of Waverley.
COOGEE BAY ROAD — The few remaining unsold allotments, fronting the Coogee Bay Road, nearly opposite the Charing Cross Hotel, and close to Mr. James Vickery's factory. No property is likely to become more valuable for business purposes than the above allotments.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

THE PICK OF WAVERLEY.
VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, fronting the COOGEE BAY ROAD, nearly opposite the CHARING CROSS HOTEL, and close to the Factory of Mr. James Vickery.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July,
The few remaining unsold allotments, situate on the Coogee Bay Road:—
One allotment, having 25 feet frontage, by a depth of 190 feet to a lane at the rear, adjoining the property of Mr. Edwards.
The other 6 allotments are a subdivision of the block adjoining the estate of Mr. Vickery, and have frontages of from 30 to 40 feet, by depths of 160 to 222 feet.
In no part of Waverley is property likely to become more valuable for business purposes than the position occupied by the above allotments. The decided improvement already manifested, and the growing wants arising out of the extensive operations at Mr. Vickery's Factory, must inevitably tend to increase the value of land in that particular locality. To those who are on the look-out for a really good allotment at Waverley, the present opportunity should not be lost.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

PORT MACQUARIE.
1267½ ACRES—T. C. P. MORTON'S Grant on the HASTINGS RIVER, about 8 miles from the town of PORT MACQUARIE, between J. L. SPENCER'S and E. WATERLOW'S Grants.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land situate in the county of Macquarie, on the north bank of the Hastings River, containing by admeasurement 1267 acres 2 roods, bounded on the east by lines bearing north 24 chains, east 5 chains, and north 145 chains, commencing at the River Hastings on the north by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line south to a creek, and on the south by that creek and the River Hastings.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to CHARLES DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, No. 175, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
ONE ACRE CITY LAND,
BRICKFIELD-HILL.
WILSHIRE'S TANNERY,
BRICKFIELD-HILL, GEORGE-STREET,
At the rear of Wilshire's-buildings, and having extensive frontages to Liverpool-street, a few feet above George-street, and to a lane from Union-street, together with the Improvements thereon.
This
VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND
in the
CENTRE OF THE CITY,
contains an area of
THREE ROODS, TWENTY PERCHES.
The present Improvements comprise a House with Stables, occupied by Mr. Coleman, No. 92, Liverpool-street; a Stone-built 3-story Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Macdonald; a Storekeeper's Residence, and several ranges of Stores, Sheds, &c.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock,
WILSHIRE'S TANNERY,
BRICKFIELD-HILL.
This is the largest area (about one acre) unoccupied in this favourite and valuable portion of the city. If not required for a public building, the spacious frontage to Liverpool-street, a few feet from George-street, affords great facilities for the subdivision of the block into building allotments, which would be eagerly competed for, as the position is well-known to be second to none in the city.
In the present scarcity of means favourably to invest, special attention is directed to this important sale, as it affords an opportunity for absorbing capital which cannot fail to be remunerative, and yield a certain return at all times.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms liberal.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.
Large Block of LAND and BUSINESS PREMISES in SPRING-STREET,
lying between the properties belonging to Messrs. Brown and Co., and Messrs. David Cohen and Co., and containing the
OFFICES and STORES
now in the occupation of Messrs. Keele and Co., Messrs. John Black and Co., and others.
Preliminary Notice.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, the 29th JULY instant,
at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having 60 FEET FRONTAGE TO SPRING-STREET, near the corner of Pitt-street, on which are erected those SUBSTANTIAL STONE and BRICK BUILT PREMISES, comprising STORES, CELLAR, and OFFICES, occupied by Messrs. KEELE and CO., Messrs. JOHN BLACK and CO., and others.
This property occupies a first-class position in the centre of the business part of the city, and the sale affords one of those rare opportunities for securing a STERLING PERMANENT INVESTMENT, which should not be neglected.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell, on an early date in August, due notice of which will be given,
The following well known extensive valuable properties.
1. EBSWORTH'S TWEED FACTORY, SUSSEX-STREET.
comprising the most complete and extensive plant and machinery (with all recent improvements) in the Australian colonies.
The FACTORY can now be INSPECTED WHILE AT WORK, and INVENTORIES OF THE MACHINERY and PLANT, together with CARDS TO VIEW, can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.
2. EBSWORTH'S WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT,
WATERLOO.
For cards to view and further information apply at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

In the Estate of the late W. T. CAPE, Esq.
SPRING-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, with EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE TO SPRING-STREET, immediately opposite Gresham-street, together with the House and other Buildings adjoining, formerly known as the Captain Cook Hotel.
In one or three lots.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,
SPRING-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4 have each from 20 to 30 feet frontage to Spring-street, on portion of which are those premises formerly occupied as the Captain Cook Hotel.
*** These lots occupy a very valuable business position in the city, immediately opposite Gresham-street, leading down to the Circular Quay, and close to Hunter, Pitt, and George streets, the Banks, and the principal mercantile establishments. As a site for first-class premises for a club or for any public building, it is admirably adapted, being the only eligible site vacant in this important locality.
Plans may be inspected and further information obtained on application at the Rooms.
Title may be inspected, and particulars obtained on application to A. J. Cape, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN.
SHOP and DWELLING, NEWTOWN ROAD, between WHATELY'S COACH FACTORY and PEARCE'S SADDLER'S SHOP.
TITLE—TORREN'S ACT.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. John Webster to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that ALLOTMENT of LAND having 24½ feet frontage to the NEWTOWN ROAD, with a depth on one side of 107 feet, and 125 feet on the other, and 34½ feet frontage to a lane at the rear. On the Newtown Road are erected those BUSINESS PREMISES now in the occupation of Mr. STORM, containing shop, six rooms, and kitchen, with stable, shed, good yard, &c., at the rear.
*** This property is in the centre of the business portion of Newtown, and can be recommended as a remunerative and paying investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Executrix of the Will of the late O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.
BURWOOD.
TYTHERTON HOUSE (with extensive Grounds, about 18 acres), recently erected by the late R. J. WANT Esq., close to the Railway Station.
CHOICE SUBURBAN BLOCK.
63¾ ACRES, a fine, elevated site, enclosed with a substantial fence, and partially cleared and stumped, about ten minutes' walk from the station, a few feet from the residence and grounds of the Mayor of Sydney, and adjoining the house and estate of W. Wakeford, Esq.
13¾ ACRES, near the Liverpool Road, Enfield.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 5th August,
The following choice and valuable freehold properties:
LOT 1.—TYTHERTON HOUSE and GROUNDS.
This first-class residence is massively built of brick on stone foundations, with verandahs, porch entrance, and handsome commanding exterior.
ON THE GROUND FLOOR the apartments are approached by a lobby 8 feet, and a main hall 11 feet wide. They comprise drawing-room 21 x 15; dining-room 23 x 16; breakfast-room 21 x 15; library 22 x 15; butler's pantry, storeroom, with cellar, kitchen 19 x 14; laundry, dairy, scullery, &c.
ON THE UPPER FLOOR are wide corridor, 7 bedrooms, bath-room, &c.
THE OUT-OFFICES include 3-stall stable, 2 coach-houses, loft, &c.
An unlimited supply of water provided by immense underground reservoirs.
THE GROUNDS, about 18 acres in extent, have been highly improved, laid out with great taste, and planted with several thousand ornamental trees and shrubs. They extend down to the Railway, and are within a few minutes' walk of the station.
Tytherton House was specially designed by the late Mr. Want as his private residence, and carefully erected under the superintendence of Mr. Architect Rowe. No expense was spared in finishing the premises in good style, and in fitting with all conveniences and comforts required in a first-class family house. The land from its position is daily increasing in value, in consequence of its proximity to the station. A considerable sum of money has been expended in tastefully forming it into a park, shrubbery, flower garden, and ornamental grounds. The site is elevated and healthy, with north-eastern aspect, and fine extensive views of pretty rural scenery.
The property can with confidence be recommended to the notice of those seeking a highly-improved favourably-situated gentleman's residence.
Cards to view can be obtained on application.
LOT 2.—63 acres 3 roods and 34 perches of land, Redmire, Burwood, having a large frontage to the Redmire Road (100 feet wide), and to the Railway Road, within easy distance from the Burwood station. This choice block of land was originally selected by the proprietor of the Redmire Estate as a site for a suburban villa and orangery. It occupies the most elevated position in the suburb, and can be approached by the Liverpool Road from Sydney, or by the direct road from the station. It will be sold on terms extremely liberal, and the sale affords a capital opportunity for obtaining a magnificent site for building, or an estate for profitable subdivision and resale.
LOT 3.—13 acres 3 roods and 20 perches, on the Liverpool Road, lots 48 and 49 of the Redmire Estate, enclosed with a substantial newly-erected fence.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

ELIGIBLE CITY INVESTMENT.
WILLIAM-STREET,
South side, between Riley and Crown streets.
STANLEY-STREET,
North side, between Yurong and Riley streets, adjoining Mr. Whitehead's property.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st August, the following city properties, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 30 feet to William-street, extending back to Yurong-lane, on which are,
FRONTING WILLIAM-STREET,
a dwelling house, with balcony in front, No. 85, William-street, containing lobby, 4 rooms, with attic above, and kitchen, and cellar in the basement, yard, &c., at the rear, and adjoining No. 87, William-street, in the occupation of Mr. Davis, grocer, containing shop, with plate-glass front, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, laundry, with sink and water laid on, and cellar;
FRONTING YURONG-STREET,
a cottage of 3 rooms, No. 28, Yurong-lane.
These premises are brick-built on stone foundation. They are remarkably substantial and well-finished, with closets and yards draining into the main sewer, and the whole in thoroughly good tenantable order. Rental £176 12s per annum.
LOT 2.—STANLEY-STREET.
All that allotment of land having a frontage of about 35 feet to Stanley-street, with a depth of about 85 feet, extending to Stanley-lane, to which it has a frontage of about 23 feet. This building allotment adjoins Mr. Whitehead's, and is immediately opposite Mr. Beaumont's Colchester-terrace, between Yurong and Riley streets.
Both lots are for unreserved sale, and possess in every respect all the desirable advantages of a first-class city investment.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
IMPORTANT CLEARING SALE.
REDFERN FREEHOLDS.
To Builders, Railway Employés, Mechanics, and others.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, COTTAGE RESIDENCES, and other Premises, including the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS, GEORGE, STERLING, and BULLANAMING STREETS.
Near Prince Alfred Park, Cleveland-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, in August (next month).
Valuable freeholds, as above, full particulars of which will be duly announced.
Lithographic Plans of the subdivision are in preparation.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1458469

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE BAGLEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Frances; to move from his residence Campbell-street, off Norton-street, Glebe, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; 118, South Head Road, near Crown-street; and 363, Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ALFRED EVERETT, Bricklayer, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Amelia; to move from his residence, O'Brien's-lane, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased JOHN HENRY LINDEN, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, River View Cottage, Burwood, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

INDEFEASIBLE *AND* MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
247, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.

G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.P.	His Honor Judge Francis
The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G.	Robert George Massie, Esq.
M. B. Pell, Esq. (Consulting Actuary).	Sir James Martin, Q.C.
	John Frazer, Esq.
	A. H. Richardson, Esq.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng., 229, Macquarie-street, Sydney.
SOLICITOR: W. W. Billyard, Esq.

☞ Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and the tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS may be paid by HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY instalments.
CLAIMS payable within THIRTY DAYS after proof.
A COMMITTEE of the Board meet daily.
A. H. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
DIRECTORS:
M. Metcalfe, Esq., J.P.; M. C. Stephen, Esq., M.P.; and H. E. Allan, Esq.
NOTICE.
Parties desirous to invest money with the Society can do so daily.
The shares are £10 each, and can be paid in one sum, or by 10s per month.
A fair rate of interest will be obtained for money invested, from 8 to 10 per cent., payable at 30th September in each year.
The security is of the best, the funds being only lent to members of the society on good building security.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
Society's Office, 3, Spring-street, Sydney.
4th July, 1870.
Office hours 10 to 4.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Reserve	£2,183,000
Reserve Fund	971,000
Reinsurance Fund	133,000
Capital paid up	391,000
Total Invested Funds	£3,678,000

£300,000 of which are invested in AUSTRALIA.
Forms of Proposal for Fire and Life Insurance, and every information, can be obtained at the Head Office, 50, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney; or at any of the agencies.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1856.
A COLONIAL proprietory (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, Jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

THE CITY BANK.—Interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at credit of current accounts where such balance does not fall below two hundred pounds.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
(the popular and elegant comedian).

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
will appear in three Characters THIS EVENING, first time in Sydney,
Mr. WOODCOCK,
WALSINGHAM POTTS,
and
JOHN TWIGGLETON.

THIS EVENING, Monday,
the entertainment will commence with
TRYING IT ON.
Mr. Walsingham Potts .... Mr. C. MATHEWS
His original character.

To be followed by
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME!
Mr. Woodcock .... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
as originally played by him in London upwards of one hundred nights.

To conclude with
A CURIOUS CASE.
John Twiggleton, Esq. .... Mr. C. MATHEWS
His original character.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
NOT A BAD JUDGE,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER,
and
LITTLE TODDLEKINS
in all of which Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will appear.

FRIDAY next, BENEFIT of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS,
ADJOINING VICKERY'S-BUILDINGS, Pitt-street North.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY!
GREAT DOUBLE STAR COMPANY,
the best that ever appeared in Australia.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 25,
Doors open at 7.30.
GRAND CHINESE ENTREE
and
GREAT STICK DANCES AND PYRAMID TO-NIGHT.
FRENCH VAULTING OVER SIX HORSES, led by G. GILHAM, TO-NIGHT.
PROFESSOR TAYLOR, in his sensational performance on the STILTS and SWINGING-PLANK, TO-NIGHT.
Mr. T. BIRD'S highly-trained DOGS, SPOT and RORY, TO-NIGHT.
FULL PROGAMME OF EQUESTRIENNE ACTS TO-NIGHT.
SLACK ROPE PERFORMANCES TO-NIGHT.
EDUCATED MARE, BLACK BESS, TO-NIGHT.
SOMERSAULTS and ACROBATIC FEATS TO-NIGHT.
PRINCE OF JESTERS, in his NEW JOKES, TO-NIGHT.
NEW and SIDE-SPLITTING AFTERPIECE TO-NIGHT.
MILLION PRICES!
Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessees..Lionel Harding, Wilson, and Habbe.
Directress ....Miss Rosa Cooper.

Special Sensational Production!
THE LASS OF LANCASHIRE,
one of the greatest successes ever known in Sydney.
New and beautiful scenery, designed and painted by WILSON and HABBE.

THIS EVENING, Monday, July 25th,
and every evening until further notice, the performance will commence with an original drama, by H. Davis, Esq., in five acts, entitled
THE LASS OF LANCASHIRE,
supported by the entire strength of the company.

This great drama will form the evening's entertainment.

COME AND SEE A PARTY By THE NAME OF JOHNSTONE.

A PARTY by the name of JOHNSTONE will appear EVERY NIGHT at the Adelphi Theatre.

CENTENARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Full Vocal Rehearsal of the "MESSIAH" in St. James's Schoolroom THIS (Monday) EVENING.
Sopranos and Altos will please assemble at 7.30 p.m. Tenor and Bass at 8.30 sharp.
The cordial co-operation of all Members of the various Musical Societies and Choirs in Sydney and suburbs, and of all other Musical Amateurs, is most respectfully and earnestly requested.
All parties having copies of the Oratorio will oblige by bringing them.
J. W. HALL, Honorary Secretary.

BALMAIN BAZAAR.
FATHER THERRY'S PORTRAIT, BY DEVOY.
The List of Tickets in the Raffle for this fine Picture did not fill up at the late Bazaar.
The Committee have now resolved to keep the List open until the 8th of September next, when the Raffle will take place in the Catholic School, Balmain, at 8 p.m.
Tickets 5s., may be had by post from Mr. PHILLIPS, Honorary Secretary, Campbell-street, Balmain.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, Masonic Hall.—Manager's Night, MONDAY, August 1st.

ST. JAMES'S Temperance Music Hall.—TO-NIGHT, Concert, Farce, Musical Melange, and Lalla Rookh.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1870.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
ENTRIES CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:
Agricultural and Horticultural Products—1st August.
JULES JOUBERT.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1870.
NO CHARGE will be made upon NON-COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS at the forthcoming Exhibition, but the Society reserve to themselves the right to reject any such exhibits for which they may not have sufficient space.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

TENDERS.

No. 70-54. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 21st July, 1870.
NEW ASSESSMENT OF CITY PROPERTIES.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 1st August, from persons willing to undertake the duties of compiling an Assessment of the property in the several Wards of the City and portion of the suburbs, for city and water purposes.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are required for a Banking-House, &c., for the Commercial Bank at Bombala.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of J. F. HILLY, 138, Pitt-street.
Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 30th of July, instant.

TO CARTERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are invited for CARTING 5000 (five thousand) tons of Reef Stone from the Junction Reefs to the Mill, distant about a quarter of a mile; also 500 (five hundred) tons from the Burnt Yard to the Mill, distant two miles. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, July 30th. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
MEYER and STIMPSON.
Carcoar, July 18th.

No. 70-55. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 21st July, 1870.
TO GAS-FITTERS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, for providing and fixing GAS-FITTINGS for the interior of the Exhibition building, Prince Alfred Park, in accordance with plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, the 2nd of August, from persons willing to Supply the Municipal Council with Red Turpentine PILES, 15 inches diameter, viz.,
10 piles, each 50 feet long
9 ditto, ditto 40 ditto
9 ditto, ditto 20 ditto
4 ditto, ditto 35 ditto
4 ditto, ditto 15 ditto.
To be delivered with the bark on at the wharf, at foot of Darling-street.
By order of the Mayor,
MARTIN GARDINER,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
July 22nd, 1870.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building a House and Shop at the Surry Hills.
Plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Pitt-street; to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, August 8.
No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory.

TENDERS wanted, for levelling and trenching ground. For particulars apply to A. Kloster, overseer, Domain.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—TENDERS are required for supplying all necessary Medicines, Leeches, &c., for Court Robin Hood, No. 2223, A.O.F., numbering about 100 members. Tenders received up to WEDNESDAY next, by W. O. FOX, 231, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES!!! SONGS, PIECES, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, Galops, &c., for selection, at 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, and 1s each.
"BOMBAY" GALOPS, "KAIKOURA" Waltzes, new editions, each 3s.; Big Sun-flower Schottische, 2s.; "Sydney" Quadrilles, 3s. THE "CREATION" and "MESSIAH," complete, words and music, each 1s. 6d.
J. READING and Co., Music Sellers, 356, George-st.

MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN BOOK MART.—The LARGEST and best selected collection in the colony of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS in all departments of LITERATURE. CATALOGUES sent post free. A liberal discount to SCHOOLS OF ARTS, BOOK CLUBS, and purchasers in quantities.
J. J. MOORE, Importer of Books and Stationery, George-street, Sydney.

THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, and GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS, &c., are now ready, and may be procured at every book store:—
1. CASSELL'S CATALOGUE of EDUCATIONAL WORKS and of STUDENTS' and SCHOLARS' MATERIALS.
2. CASSELL'S DORE SERIES CATALOGUE.
3. CASSELL'S CHILDREN'S BOOKS CATALOGUE.
4. CASSELL'S CATALOGUE of MAGAZINES and SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.
5. CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE of 60,000 ELECTROTYPES of VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS for Sale.
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NOTICE.—H. COLE, late of 106, King-street, Bookseller and Stationer, in returning thanks to his friends and the general public for past favours, begs to acquaint them that he has recommenced business as a Bookseller and Stationer, at those large and commodious premises No. 114, King-street, two doors east of his former establishment, and hopes by civility and strict attention to merit a continuance of that support accorded him during the past seven years.

CHEAP NOTEPAPER and ENVELOPES. W. A. COOKE, 570, George-street.

ALUMINIUM BRONZE PENCIL CASES, just received. W. A. COOKE, 570, George-street.

MUSIC, in choice variety, from 3d.; Songs, Dances, Pieces, &c. Clarke, 23, Hunter-street.

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BILLET WOOD BILLET WOOD.—SMITH'S NEWTOWN SAW-MILL.—500 tons for SALE, cut to any length, delivered, at 14s.

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CHEAP DRESS FABRICS.
DAVID JONES and CO.'S first shipment for SPRING, 1870,
per COMMISSARY and CENTURION,
being now in the harbour, they have made large reductions in the prices of all DRESS FABRICS remaining over, and would particularise
REAL FRENCH MERINOES, choice colours, ONE SHILLING AND EIGHT PENCE per yard
BROCHE AND PLAIN POPLINS, new shades, at NINE SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE the full dress
French Reps and Epinglines, at TEN SHILLINGS AND NINE PENCE 12 yards.
Ladies requiring INEXPENSIVE DRESSES to FINISH the SEASON are politely desired to inspect the above.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU, 618 and 620, BRICKFELLD-HILL, GEORGE-STREET.
THE WHOLE OF THE WINTER STOCK, at
REDUCED PRICES!!! REDUCED PRICES!!!
REAL WELCH FLANNELS, at REDUCED PRICES.
SUPERIOR WITNEY BLANKETS, at REDUCED PRICES.
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WINTER BONNETS, at REDUCED PRICES.
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RUSH AND ROUSSEAU, 618 and 620, Brickfield-hill, George-street.
MEN'S CLOTHING, AT REDUCED PRICES.
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CRIMEAN SHIRTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
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RAILWAY RUGS, BLUE AND SCARLET BLANKETS.
REDUCED PRICES! REDUCED PRICES!
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY.

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Ladies' Improvers and Jupons, 1s 11d to 3s 11d
Crochet Blond, Maltese, French, Duchesse, Hortense, and other Laces
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Infants' Night Gowns, 1s 11d to 3s 9d
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Infants' Swathes, Frock Bodies, &c., cheap.
At E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street, Ladies' Outfitting Establishment.

JOSEPHINE Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, 1s 11d per pair; Gent.'s ditto, 8¾ upwards, 1s 11d. W. C. Kelk.

TRIMMINGS and HABERDASHERY, Wholesale and Retail.
CHEAPEST and BEST in the CITY.
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5000 print dresses, 1s 11½d	4000 mattress ticks, 4½d
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1000 Scotch gingham, 2s 11d	500 yak shawls, 8s 11d
6200 delaine ditto, 2s 6d	400 patent velvet, 1s 11d
950 glace linen ditto, 3s 11d	1300 print jackets, 1s 11d
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3000 French delaine, 9½d	900 skirts, 1s 11d.

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GARD AND HEMSLEY.
Gold of the Period.
Gold of the Period—Alberts
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Gold of the Period—Pencilcases,
at
GARD and HEMSLEY'S
Men's Mercery Establishment.
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ALPINES! Alpines!! Alpines!!!—Every description of colour, at B. Mountcastle's, 352, George-st.

LADIES' Superior DRESS BOOTS, in fancy and plain kid, just opened. CALLAGHAN and SON.

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JUST RECEIVED, Ladies' Lasting Boots, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d. G. R. SWYNY, 124, William-street.

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THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE DAY.—Ladies' necklets and Albert chains, with pendent; brooches, earrings, lockets, charms, watches, &c., &c., all the newest designs.
The alchemy of aluminous used in producing the combination from which the aluminium jewellery is manufactured is a secret.
For appearance, workmanship, and durability it cannot be surpassed in resemblance to the best gold.
Other novelties to arrive per Overland Mail.
B. RITTENBERG, Sole Importer.

R. LAMB and CO., Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Opticians, 23, Hunter-street, first floor over J. R. Clarke's Musical Depot. Brazilian pebbles, in case, 10s per pair; good specs., from 1s. Repairs done in all the above.

BILLIARD BALLS, Pin Pool, Cues, Skittles, Saloon Balls. Milgrove and Son, Turners, 550, George-st.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY, of the most modern designs. Ladies' and Gentlemen's first-class Gold and Silver Watches, of greatly improved construction; sterling Silver and Fancy Articles, Meerschaum Pipes, &c., &c., unpacked per last Mail, and now ready for inspection at
A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.
☞ N.B.—A. BLAU has in his employ the most skilful watchmaker, goldsmith, jeweller, engraver, and enameller.

PORTMANTEAUS, RAILWAYS, COAT CASES, Purses, Letter Cases, Satchels
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ROSEWOOD WRITING DESKS, and WORKBOXES
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WORKBOXES, in PEARL and TORTOISESHELL
Jewel Boxes, Companions, Card Cases, in Pearl
Gold Jewellery
Silver and Pebble Brooches, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Links
Gold and Silver-mounted Riding Whips
LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS, of superior manufacture, plain, and FITTED WITH SILVER and IVORY
Silver-mounted Scent Bottles
CHINA DESSERT SERVICES
Fancy Jugs, with E. P. tops
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Mathematical Instruments, Measuring Tapes
Fine Leather Watch Guards and Alberts
Tortoiseshell Snuffboxes, Gold-mounted
Chess and Backgammon Men.
PARKES and CO., 418, George-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, CORRUGATED, in sheets 5 to 10 feet
Galvanized iron nails, screws, nuts, and bolts
Ridge capping, gutters, half round and O. G., pipes, &c.
WIRE, PATENT, AND CUT LATH NAILS, spikes
Carpenter's patent and imitation rim locks
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Sash weights, axle pullies, patent copper and flax sash lines
Balcony railing, air bricks, sink traps, gratings
BEST PORTLAND CEMENT, sheet lead
Pumps, suitable for deep and shallow wells
Turkey and American oil stones
Carpenters' and masons' tools, and all kinds of builders' ironmongery for SALE by
W. S. FRIEND and CO.,
181, 183, 185, York-street.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS.—For SALE, 400-gallon Tanks. Apply E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

PIONEER KEROSENE OIL.—This superior Illuminating Oil obtained the first Prize Medal at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1867, and a Silver Medal from the Paris Exhibition of 1868. It burns with a clear light, free from smoke or smell. It is offered to the colonial public upon its merits, seeks only an unprejudiced trial. It should be popular because it is GOOD and CHEAP. Oil dealers and country storekeepers can save money by purchasing the Pioneer Kerosene instead of American,—the oil is quite as good, and terms as liberal may be had. Buyers of large parcels especially should call at the "Pioneer Kerosene Oil Depot, King-street West, Sydney."
JOHN GRAHAM.
N.B.—Orders by post promptly attended to.

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Merchants' indents faithfully and promptly executed at lowest current prices. Price lists on application.
Agent for New South Wales, J. C. NEILD, Jun., Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of Goods from Great Britain on the most favourable terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

GOSPEL OAK and Wolverhampton plain Iron, 24, 26, and 28 gauge; Corrugated ditto. G. E. CRANE.

CORRUGATED IRON, best English brands, light gauge, 5 to 9 feet. A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-st.

FENCING WIRE, best drawn annealed, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 12, from the celebrated Gospel Oak Works, to land ex Commissary.
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BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

FOREIGN and COLONIAL TIMBER of all kinds, DOORS, casements, sashes, mantelpieces, &c., on hand or made to order, of thoroughly seasoned cedar or pine.
GALVANIZED IRON, sheet lead, zinc, nails, screws, &c.
DRAIN PIPES, chimney pots, paving tiles, fire brick, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Saw Mills, 483, George-st.

CEDAR SASHES, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12, cheaper than pine sashes. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, Geo.-st.

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, &c., on hand, and made to order. Goodlet and Smith, Vic. Saw M.

KAURI TIMBER } Squared logs and flitches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet.
Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.—Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's.—The undersigned, as AGENTS, are prepared to enter into contracts for the regular supply of this cement. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

K. B. and S. PORTLAND CEMENT, and very best Plaster Paris. BEAUMONT and WALLER.

200,000 FEET Maryborough, Oregon, and Baltic timber.
BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road.

75,000 BEST Bangor Countess SLATES. Beaumont and Waller, Botany Rd.

45 TONS G. C. IRON, 26 and 28 gauge, cheapest in Sydney. BEAUMONT and WALLER.

900,000 FEET Oregon, Baltic, and Maryborough flooring, Baltic deals, cedar, colonial hardwood, shingles, doors, sashes. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf, and Barker's Wharf.

LIME.—Pure Marble LIME, ex Grafton, fresh from the kiln, at Depot, 8, King-street West.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial palates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH supplied and fitted in a superior manner. M. Emanuel, 48, Hunter-street.

ESTABLISHED 28 years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (Diploma dated 1836), Pitt-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S Colonial Ointment, prepared only by the proprietor, J. Henry, chemist, 792, Geo.-st., Sydney.

MRS. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 468, Elizabeth-st., opposite Belmore Garden.

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND INVALIDS.—A class of Medicines of peculiar purity and excellence is imported by the undersigned for his dispensing and family trade. SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

FLOUR OF BEEF.—For beef tea. SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

EGYPTIAN GOURD FLESH RUBBERS. SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

ROBINSON'S CORN SOLVENT PENCILS. SENIOR, Chemist to H. E. the Governor.

WIGS, Fronts, and Frizzets, cheaper than ever, at Professor BURNETT'S, 563, George-st. South.

DR. DELABARRE'S RHEUMATIC DROPS, for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, &c. This invaluable remedy has been sold for several years by the proprietor. A single bottle will frequently carry off the attack in a few days.
Sold in bottles, 3s, each, containing 30 doses, by T. HUMPHRIES, Chemist, Newtown. Agent for Sydney: GEORGE HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN has the property of immediately relieving the most distressing cough, and in most cases a single bottle will effect a cure. In cases of ASTHMA it is invaluable.
Sold in bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d.
Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

NESTLE'S Bread and Milk Flour (no milk or sugar required), 3s packet
Alexandra feeders
Sulphur pastilles, for fumigating rooms
China and glass puff boxes
Schweitzer's cocoatina
Indiarubber tooth-brushes
Elastic stockings, knee caps, and anklets
Mocmain trusses
Rimmel's rose leaf powder
Piesse and Lubin's sachet bags
Greensill's (O'Kell's) Mona bouquet
Bertrand's concentrated floral essences
Silver top smelling-bottles
Thumb smelling-bottles
Piesse and Lubin's "Steinberg blumengheist"
Acetate iron and glycerine (the new hair dye)
Ozonised cod liver oil
The celebrated "May Apple" pills
"Podophyllin," for indigestion
Soothing powders for infants, in 1s packets
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE, all sizes. B. BRAUN, 349, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Portable Zinc BATH-ROOM, 8 by 6½. Mr. FATTORINI, 175, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, two large Fishing NETS and Fishing BOAT. Apply Dove Inn, Erskine-street.

FOR SALE, SHOP FRONT with PLATE-GLASS, next Row's, Druggist, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, Grand Trichord PIANO, by Erard, first-class instrument. O. P., HERALD.

FLUTINA, 30 keys, genuine article, cheap. H. MORT, tobacconist, York-street, near Market-street.

FOR SALE, 10 couples young GUINEA-FOWLS, in nice condition for the table, price 8s per couple. Apply to A. B., Parramatta Post-office.

SUGAR MILL for sale on the Macleay River. For particulars apply S. Thompson and Co., 224, Pitt-st.

HAIRDRESSING MACHINE for SALE, cheap, complete, and new. Hurley and Co., 410, George-st.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A YOUNG LADY, experienced in tuition, desires ENGAGEMENT, as Morning or Daily Governess, in or near Sydney. F. W., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY desires RE-ENGAGEMENT as Governess, has had six years' experience; the usual branches, with music, singing, and dancing; good references; moderate salary; open for a fortnight. Address L. P. D., Stationers' Hall, Parramatta.

A RESPECTABLE Person, with a capital of say from £300 to £400, is desirous of entering into partnership in some respectable established business; country preferred. Address C. D. A., Mrs. Morton's, tobacconist, Market-street.

A GOOD PLUMBER wanted. 88, South Head Road.

CANDIDATES for the office of COMPUTER in the Government Observatory, Sydney, are invited to send in their APPLICATIONS, in writing, on or before August 5th, 1870, addressed to me, at the Observatory.
H. C. RUSSELL.
Government Observatory, Sydney, July 20, 1870.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a GENTLEMAN to take charge of a Practice six hours' journey. Apply immediately to O. S. Evans, Balmain, before 10 or after 1.

ORGANIST FOR ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL Wanted. Applications are invited, to be addressed to Rev. T. M'Carthy, up to 1st proximo.

SALESWOMAN and Manager in Underclothing Department. Vacancy. Good salary. Perry, Brothers.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, &c.—The undersigned have an opening in their office for a well educated young gentleman as junior. One who has had a year or so experience in an office, and writes a good hand preferred. Apply, in applicant's own writing only, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

WANTED, a young Man as BILLIARD-MARKER, and to be otherwise useful. Volunteer Club.

WANTED, a MOULDER, at Denison Foundry, Bathurst. Apply to Charles Martin, on premises.

WANTED, a good SCABBLER. Apply to Aaron Booth, Manly Beach.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH, to learn pressing. Robinson and Son, 212, George-street North.

WANTED, some first-class plain Sewers and Finishers, for white shirt work. 354, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, immediately, a GENTLEMAN with a few pounds to join another in an exhibition in this city, a first-rate paying speculation. Apply by letter, O. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, immediately fourteen Westley Richards's RIFLES and nine Colt's REVOLVERS, navy pattern, with ammunition. Eldred and Spence, 62, Margaret-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, by a young Man, accustomed to the general business of a store, a SITUATION, as Assistant, or Bookkeeper and Assistant; has a good knowledge of drapery. C. D., HERALD Office.

WAITING, young Man as Butler, first-class references; wanted, Nurses. Registry, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as General Servant. Doran, baker, Foster-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Female, SITUATION as General Servant. 14, Hutchinson-st., Surry H.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Cook, in a private family; is competent for her duties, can produce personal references, and is an English woman. Open for three days. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION, as General Servant, or Cook and Laundress, in a respectable family. Address A. M., M'Bride's Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as young Ladies-maid, and to assist in housework; understands sewing-machine. Address N. B., 2, Steel-street, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a gentleman of good business habits, SITUATION in town, either grocery or drapery; well accustomed to either; can give first-class Sydney references. Address Nil Desperandum, HERALD Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by an English person, to go out by the day, or by the week, or as good General Servant, if a little girl, 4 years old, is not objected to. Address M. J., 21, Waterloo-place, Bank-street, Chippendale.

SERVANTS WANTED.

STEADY LAD wanted, to groom a horse and make himself useful about a house and garden; must have references from a former place. Apply 3, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a Boy, as PORTER. W. James, grocer, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Andrew, draper, Botany-road, Redfern.

WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT, no washing. Apply after 9, 13, O'Connell-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for the country. Apply Miss Ryan, 31, Prince-street.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL. Apply Mrs. E. Cohen, 374, Kent-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, for Blacksmith's Shop. Mackenzie, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, General SERVANT, Protestant. Rev. A. W. Webb, 11, Arundel-terrace, op. University.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Viles, Snail's Bay, Balmain.

WANTED, a smart NURSEGIRL, under 15. Mrs. W. Fisher, corner of Fort and Windmill streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 148, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General Servant, good wages to a competent person. Mrs. Foy, Happy Valley, Balmain.

WANTED, good General SERVANTS, Mrs. Heap's office, 221, Upper Campbell-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant). 482, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 15, used to housework. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 23, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a LAD. Apply T. Cripps, confectioner, Bathurst-street, near Sussex-street.

WANTED, in a small family where another servant is kept, a thorough General SERVANT; Sydney references required. Mrs. L. Myles, Hesketh, 115, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, for Ashfield, good General SERVANT, good wages; also good plain Needlewoman, to assist with children; not young; Protestants. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A GENTLEMAN may meet with a nice BEDROOM, private Sitting-room, and partial Board, near Hunter-street. Terms, 25s. A. B. C., Mr. John Hagen's, 287, George-street.

A GENTLEMAN seeks superior Board, &c., with a private family. Particulars to Domus, HERALD.

A FURNISHED Bedroom (with balcony), for a single man, to LET. 89, Harrington-street.

A LARGE Front ROOM to LET, unfurnished. 344, Macquarie-street South, near Liverpool-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE vacant. Mrs. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two friends. 47, Hunter-street, near the Club Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 20, Wynyard-square; front room; entrance floor.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Married Couple, or Gentlemen. 178, Flora-terrace, Woolloomooloo-st.

CHAMBERS to LET, 77, Elizabeth-street North.

LODGINGS for a single man; rent 5s per week. R. Balls, 165, York-street (near Market-street).

LARGE FRONT ROOM to LET, suitable for any profession. G. Hurley and Co., 410, George-street.

ST. KILDA HOTEL, (Late Freemasons'), ARMIDALE.
Mrs. BRADY, late of St. Kilda House, Sydney, begs to inform her friends and the general public, that she has opened the above hotel, possessing the best accommodation for families and gentlemen in Armidale, where she trusts to have a share of their patronage.
The house is replete with every convenience, having a cottage adjoining admirably adapted, from its privacy, for accommodation of families.
To commercial travellers this hotel offers great advantages, being centrally situated in the town, and having an extensive room well suited for the display of samples, &c.
The choicest brands of wines and spirits always on hand.
Wedding and dinner parties got up on the shortest notice.
Attached to the hotel is a fine billiard-room, fitted with one of Hopkins and Stephens's tables.
The stables are in charge of a groom acknowledged to be one of the best in the colony.
☞ Hot and cold baths, &c.

TO LET, 1 or 2 Rooms, with balcony, use of kitchen, bath, &c., &c. 33, South Head Road.

GENTLEMAN, having a Bachelor's Home, wishes another gentleman to share it. Orontes, HERALD.

WANTED, a BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating terms, J., box 63, Post Office.

TO LET.

AT "THE CORNER" of King and George streets.—To LET, the SHOP now occupied by Mr. Bent; best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

COTTAGE, containing drawing and dining rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and servant's room; yard and garden; Edgecliff Road, Woollahra; close to 3d omnibus. To LET, at £80 a year. Apply to Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

FERNBANK, Edgecliff Road.—Eight rooms, kitchen, servant's room; stabling, garden, &c., and a never failing supply of spring water.
Keele and Co., Spring-street.

LIVERPOOL.—To LET, a genteel RESIDENCE, within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. The house contains 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellar; coach-house, garden, orchard, paddock, about 6 acres; rent, £45.
Also, DRUMMOND HOUSE, close to the above, contains 10 rooms, pantry, kitchen; garden ground; rent, £30.
Apply Mrs. Forbes, Liverpool; or F. K. Olliver, Morvale House, Newtown.

MOUNT VERNON, Botany-street, Randwick.—A comfortable Villa RESIDENCE, 9 rooms; pantries, wash-house, 2-stall stable, coach-house, and every convenience. Apply on premises, or Peate and Harcourt, George-st.

NOS. 2 and 3, ROSLYN-TERRACE, Macleay-street.—These desirable and commodious family residences will be LET at moderate rents. Coach-house and stable if required. James Scroggie, 96, New Pitt-street.

TO LET, a 6-room HOUSE, large stable, corner Raglan and Pitt streets, Waterloo.

TO LET, SHOP, with bakehouse attached, No. 724, Brickfield-hill. Apply Miss Ryan, 31, Prince-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 7 rooms, large yard, stable, water, Mr. Glasson, Forest Lodge, Glebe, Old Parramatta-st.

TO LET, MORPETH HOTEL, Clarence-street. Rent moderate. Apply James Erwin.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, opposite Christ Church, George-street South. Key next door.

TO LET, at Petersham, two COTTAGES, each five rooms, kitchen, garden. Apply Station-master.

TO LET, COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Lower George-street. G. Wangenheim, Hotel de Paris, King-st.

TO LET, 347, Castlereagh-street, 4 rooms and kitchen. Apply on premises.

TO LET, Houses and Cottages, 3 and 4 rooms, yard and water. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, suitable for a fancy or drapery business, new SHOP, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-st.; low rent.

TO LET, suitable for a drapery or boot business, new SHOPS, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-st.

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TO LET, next the New City Bank, off Pitt-street, a 6-roomed HOUSE; rent, 16s. W. H. Harris.

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TO BE LET, No. 2, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street. Beaumont and Waller, Botany Road.

TO LET, comfortable 2-roomed COTTAGE; rent 6s 6d, 8, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 3 rooms, nice yard. Apply J. O'Brien, 120, Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

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